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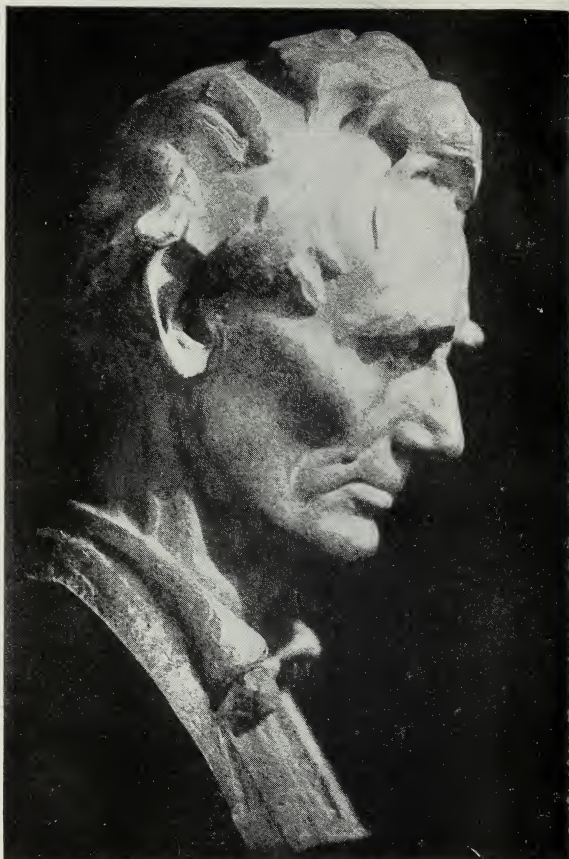
Guide to Illinois Capitol
and
Other State Buildings
at Springfield



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Edited by
EDWARD J. HUGHES
Secretary of State

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Head of the Andrew O'Connor statue at the east front of the Illinois State Capitol at Springfield. This fine monument was unveiled on Oct. 5, 1918, Illinois' centenary year. The statue represents Lincoln in a saddened mood as he made his farewell address to Springfield from the rear platform of the train that was taking him to Washington. The words of this address are inscribed in granite on the west side of the monument.

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A Short History of Illinois' State Capitols

By EDWARD J. HUGHES
Secretary of State

THE HISTORY of the State of Illinois as it has moved through more than a century from a few sparsely settled but vigorous communities to a great commonwealth is made up of many things, each important in its own sphere, all meaningful as a whole. So it is the purpose of this brief booklet to sketch a part of that history, to outline the growth and movement of the seat of government of Illinois from the modest, rented State House of Kaskaskia in 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings in Springfield. Kaskaskia was the fount of government for a population of approximately 55,000; Springfield today is the center from which radiates the legislative power to nearly 8,000,000 citizens.

Kaskaskia Was Pioneer Center

From almost the earliest occupation of the portion of the Middle West which was to become the State of Illinois until 1818, a period of about 145 years, there had been a settlement at or near the vicinity of Kaskaskia, located in what was to become Randolph County. Kaskaskia and Fort Gage were the scene of one of George Rogers Clark's early triumphs when he

The editor's thanks are due to the staff of the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield for assistance in checking the authenticity of the historical facts in this booklet. During the years much erroneous Illinois history has found its way into print.



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.

captured them from the British in 1778 and made them part of the County of Virginia.

When the Illinois Territory was created in 1809 by act of Congress, Kaskaskia became the territorial capital, and it was the center of population when Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for statehood for his adopted territory on Jan. 16, 1818. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of states was duly passed and Illinois became a state on Dec. 3, 1818. The first General Assembly convened at Kaskaskia on Oct. 5, 1818.

During the two years that the seat of government remained at Kaskaskia no capitol, assembly hall for the legislature, or offices for

the executive departments were owned by the State. From the records of the acts of the First Assembly it appears that the building occupied was rented as had been the Territorial offices.

The Assembly was composed of 13 senators and 27 representatives, and their official rooms were in a limestone house surmounted by a gambrel roof of unpainted boards and shingles. The lower floor was fitted up for the House and the chamber above for the Senate.

On March 29, 1819, during the second session of the General Assembly, appropriations were made to cover the rent for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818, as follows:

“To George Fisher for the use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day.”

Move Capital to Vandalia in 1820

If by the term “Capitol” or “State House” is meant any building in which the legislature holds its sessions then Kaskaskia may claim the honor of being the site of the first Illinois Capitol. If the term is taken to mean a building duly authorized and owned by the State then Kaskaskia must yield the honor to Vandalia where the State fathers moved the seat of their commonwealth in 1820.

The removal of the capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia grew out of a mania for speculation on the part of some of the State's early citizens. It was thought that money could be made by starting a land boom in a new location. Congress was petitioned for a grant of four

sections of land with the understanding that a town be laid out on the site and the capital remain there for 20 years. The choice of the grant was limited to the Kaskaskia River and "as near as might be east of the third principal meridian on that river." The place selected was known as Reeve's Bluff, a heavily timbered tract, beautifully situated on the right bank of the river.

The origin of the name "Vandalia" is not known of a certainty, but an amusing story concerning the choice has persisted through the years. It was thought fitting to bestow a name of historical significance on the town and while the subject was in debate a wit suggested in apparent seriousness that a name might be taken from an extinct tribe of savages who formerly occupied the land and who were known as Vandals. Of course, no such tribe had inhabited the spot, but from this suggestion the name is supposed to have grown. The city planners, however, proceeded to justify their choice by uprooting all the trees which might have shaded and beautified the public squares and streets.

Build First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

Five commissioners were appointed to direct the work of establishing the new capital, and a building, described as "a plain two story wooden structure", was erected. The lower floor was devoted to one room for the House of Representatives. A passage and stairway led to the second floor which consisted of two rooms, the larger for the Senate Chamber and the smaller for the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The State Archives, consisting of a small wagonload, were removed from Kaskaskia to

Vandalia by Sidney Breese, then clerk to the Secretary of State and later a Supreme Court Justice and U. S. Senator. Breese was paid \$25.00 for his labor.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on Dec 4, 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

Fire Destroys Vandalia Capitol

On Dec. 9, 1823 the Capitol was destroyed by fire and was succeeded by a more commodious structure built of brick. This building cost \$15,000, of which amount the citizens of Vandalia contributed \$3,000.

Although Vandalia had been voted the State capital for a period of 20 years, before half the allotted time had elapsed the question of removal to another site was agitated. This caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 calling for a vote on the subject at the next general election. The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the capital of

Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

One of the reasons advanced in favor of the removal to Springfield was that the Vandalia Capitol was small and inadequate for the State's growing needs. To obviate this objection the citizens of Vandalia, in their anxiety to frustrate the move, tore down the Capitol without authorization in the summer of 1836 while the



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building at Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.



Sangamon County Court House at Springfield as it looked before being remodeled. This building was started in 1837 and used as the State Capitol until it became too small for the State's growing needs, leading to the erection of the present State House. On May 4, 1865, in what is now the Circuit Court Room, Lincoln's remains lay in state before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

legislature had recessed, and erected another and more commodious edifice at a cost of \$16,000.

But with the return of the legislators the fight was again taken up and Lincoln finally led the way to Springfield's victory. The removal was voted on Feb. 25, 1837 by a count of 46 to 37 in the House and 24 to 13 in the Senate. Furthermore, the speculative citizens of Vandalia were reimbursed for their expenditure on the new Capitol they had erected and the building deeded to Fayette County as a County Court House, for which purpose it was used until repurchased by the State. The Assembly of 1837

completed its work by appropriating \$50,000 for the building of a new Capitol at Springfield.

The cornerstone of the new Capitol at Springfield was laid on July 4, 1837. The total cost of the work had been estimated at \$130,000 but \$260,000 was expended on it before its completion. The building occupied the center of the square, nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building, now the Sangamon County Court House, is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

But after the building had been in use 27 years its inadequacies became so apparent that in 1867 the 25th General Assembly passed a bill calling for the erection of a new Capitol, the fifth of the buildings owned by Illinois for her seat of government and the one in use today.

The enabling act for the present State House limited its cost to \$3,000,000 and named a

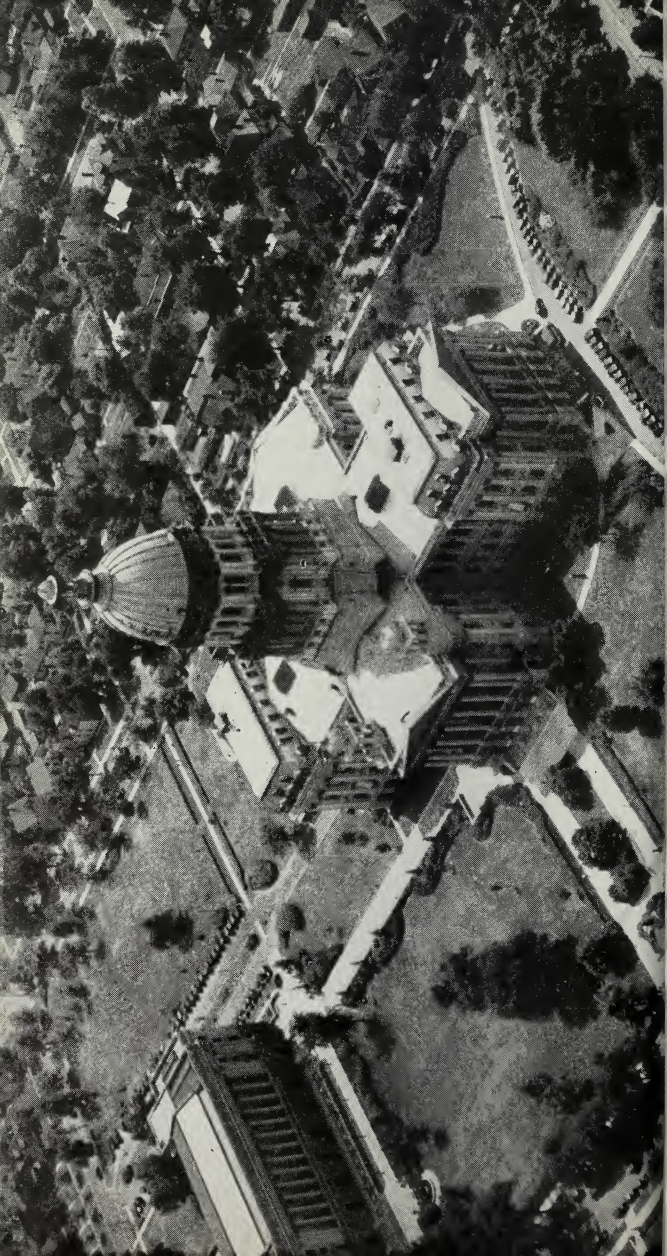
board of seven commissioners to superintend the provisions of the act. On Oct. 5, 1868 the formal laying of the cornerstone took place on a plot of land deeded to the State by the City of Springfield. By September, 1869 the foundations had been completed at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. This exhausted the first appropriation of \$450,000 and that same year a second appropriation of \$450,000 was made. In 1871 the legislature voted an additional \$600,000, then in 1873 another \$1,000,000. and yet again in 1875 the sum of \$800,000.

Capitol Cost Nearly \$4,000,000

The old Capitol, now Sangamon County Court House, was vacated in 1876 in favor of the new Capitol but still the building was far from completion and so in 1877 there was made an appropriation of \$531,712 for its completion, contingent upon approval of the people. This proposition was submitted to the voters in the November election of that year but defeated. On resubmission in 1885 it won approval so making possible the appropriation of funds for the completion of the structure in 1888, 21 years after its authorization. The old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000 and has since then been used as the County Court House.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter and upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.



The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor, facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. This figure was in the Illinois Building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor are the Insurance and Public Health central offices. In the west are the Department of Public Works and Buildings with its Division of Waterways, and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are

the offices of the Banking Department of the Treasurer, Old Age Assistance offices, and additional offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and his Shipping Department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Rainey Portrait on Second Floor

Recently a portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death Aug. 19, 1934, was hung on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. Congressman Rainey was born Aug. 20, 1860 at Carrollton and following many successful years in private law practice he pursued a brilliant career of long public service. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth.

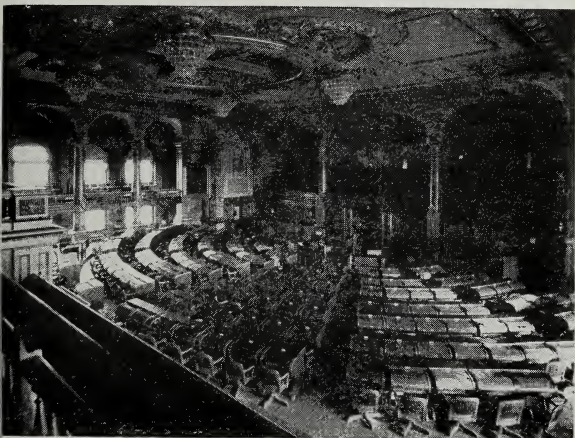
Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the Secretary of State and also the offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Depart-

ment of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a very finely decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

Hall of the House of Representatives in the State House at Springfield.

The Senate and House Chambers were recently redecorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. In addition, an electrical sign board which indicates the number of the legislative bill under consideration has been installed high over the back of the Senate President's rostrum.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors, of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported, including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely con-

ned with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

Two statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas and one of Governor John Wood (1860-61) are to be found in niches about the rotunda of the second floor.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State;

Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrison, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a frieze that is without a doubt the most artistic piece of decoration in Illinois' Capitol. It consists of a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. They are best viewed from the fourth floor. It is unfortunate that the artist, one F. Nicolai, died suddenly after their completion without leaving a key to his work. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol show, however, that the panels were not even put up in the order intended by the artist.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves respectively can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.



BAS RELIEF FRIEZE INSIDE CAPITOL DOME

This portion of the fine frieze inside the State House dome represents scenes in the lives of the pioneer settlers of Illinois. At the left is a fur trader bargaining with Indians, in the center a community life setting, and at the right a farmer saying farewell to his family before going to his fields.

Centennial Building Commemorates Illinois' Admission to Union

THE ILLINOIS Centennial Building, designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Middle West. The cornerstone was laid on Oct. 5, 1918, and the building completed in July, 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000. The site of the building is historic for under the northwest corner is the land on which stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. In this house Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and there Mrs. Lincoln died in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

Illinois Centennial Building, home of the State Libraries, Museum, and other important divisions.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

Memorial Hall of the Illinois Centennial Building where are kept the State's historic regimental flags.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone, and one of its chief architectural features is a row of twelve beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns. Back of these columns are art windows that furnish light for the libraries within.

On the frieze on the north, west, south, and east sides are inscribed the names of prominent Illinoisians. The entrances to the building are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is the magnificent Memorial Hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Memorial Hall is 154 feet 8 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches wide. At its east end is the Gold Star Mother's Memorial, by Leon

Hermant, dedicated on Dec. 11, 1930. The interior walls of the Hall are lined with Mankato stone to the ceiling, 25½ feet above the floor, this ceiling being covered, except in panel spaces, with 18 carat gold leaf. The floor of the Hall is of Missouri marble and Mankato stone in square and circular patterns.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to the impressive Memorial Hall with its array of Illinois flags, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and those of the Civil Service Commission and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the General and Extension Divisions of the State Library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. These Divisions occupy the major part of the floor at the west end. This library serves State officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries, houses over 200,000 bound volumes, 85,000 pamphlets, 1,000 current magazines, and an art collection of 18,000 items.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The fifth floor is a large and well stocked museum, particularly interesting to the student of Illinois geology and fauna. Especially beau-

tiful are the glass cases showing wild animals in lifelike settings, and the museum's remarkable collection of stuffed birds from all over the world. A gallery serves as a display room for paintings by Illinois artists.

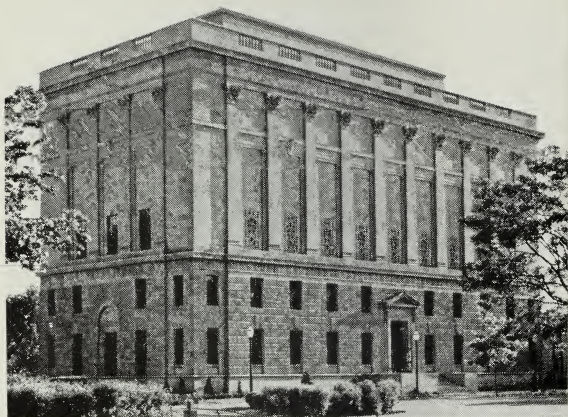
Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In an annex of the main building is a tastefully decorated auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Department of the Extension Division of the State Library which performs sterling service by making over 5,600,000 loans of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Division Building Is Added to Capitol Group

To the west of the Centennial Building is the new Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000 of which the Federal Government's Public Work Administration contributed \$320,000. Designed by the State Architect the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modifications that had to be introduced because of its functional purpose.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Wash-



Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield
Recently completed Archives Division Building

ington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State, under whose custody it lies, in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet deep it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity when State needs so require in years to come.

Provides Unusual Protection

The new building will protect the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of

records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only of the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the Public Catalog and Conference Rooms on the first floor; another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a

sculptured stone triple panel, brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum" and "Charity," and "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Striking Knotty Pine Panels

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

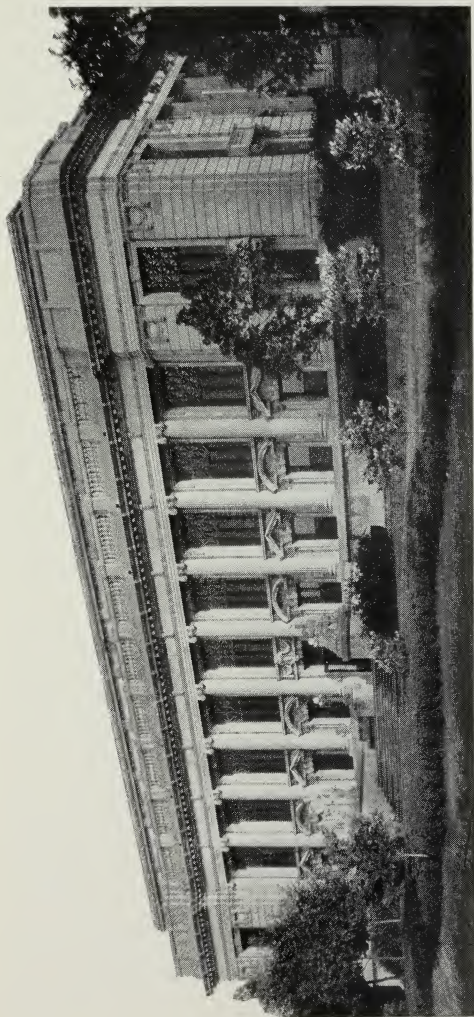
Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but in addition a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

Armory and Office Building

To the north of the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the recently completed Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Highways Division of the State Police, the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Welfare, the general offices of the Division of Old Age Assistance, the Division of Pardons and Paroles, the Purchase and Supplies Division of the Department of Finance, the Immigrant Commission of the Department of Registration and Education, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory one gains admittance to the quarters of the 130th Infantry of the Illinois National Guard, Assembly and Conference rooms, the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department, and the Department of Finance's Motor Fuel Tax, Oil Inspection, and Public Utility Tax divisions. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Architecture and Engineering and the U. S. National Park Service.

In the basement are additional quarters of the Illinois National Guard, a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Illinois Supreme Court Building, erected in 1905. This houses the Appellate and Supreme Courts. The upper floor is given over to living quarters for the Supreme Court judges when in session.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriations for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its east end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeals either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.



Stephen A. Douglas statue in the State House grounds.

Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. The frontispiece of this booklet shows a profile view of the head of this statue. At the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments, the bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice elected U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue



*Herbert Georg Photo,
Springfield*

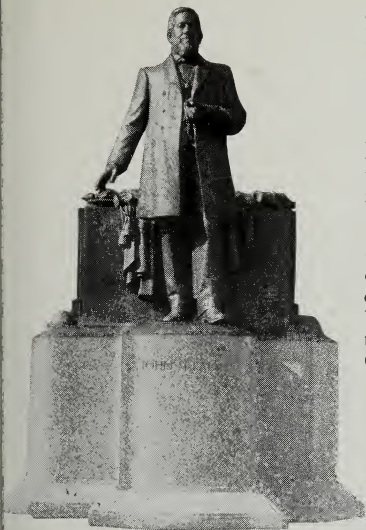
**Pierre Menard statue
in the State House
grounds.**

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies and from 1818 to 1822 served as our first Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates but curiously enough no record exists of the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888 and the papers of the day devoted three columns to the ceremony without a mention of the sculptor. Diligent search by the Historical Library has failed to solve the problem. The statue was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine, but the firm has passed out of existence. The statue, however, is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1621. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished



John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

career as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on Oct. 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.

Springfield and Lincoln

BESIDE the County Court House described on pages 9 and 10, and the Lincoln Home shown below, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841), 109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843), 203 S. Sixth St.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

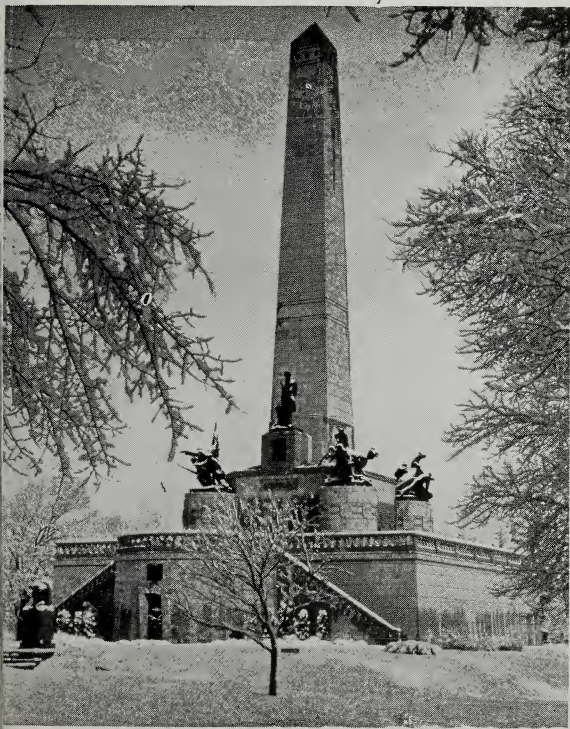
Lincoln Home at Springfield. This was the only house Lincoln ever owned and where he lived after his marriage to Mary Todd.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lincoln Tomb at Springfield. This national shrine is open to visitors all the year round.

Lincoln Home

THE ONLY home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained as a museum and is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

Lincoln Tomb

NO VISIT to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

The tomb was dedicated on Oct. 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

Visit New Salem

ANYONE interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state, will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 24 miles northwest of Springfield.

Executive Mansion

Fronting on Jackson Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets stands the Governor's mansion, an imposing brick structure, painted white and surrounded by beautifully landscaped grounds. The Mansion was built in 1855 at a cost of \$31,000 and contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and bought by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son, who died at an early age, was named for Baker.

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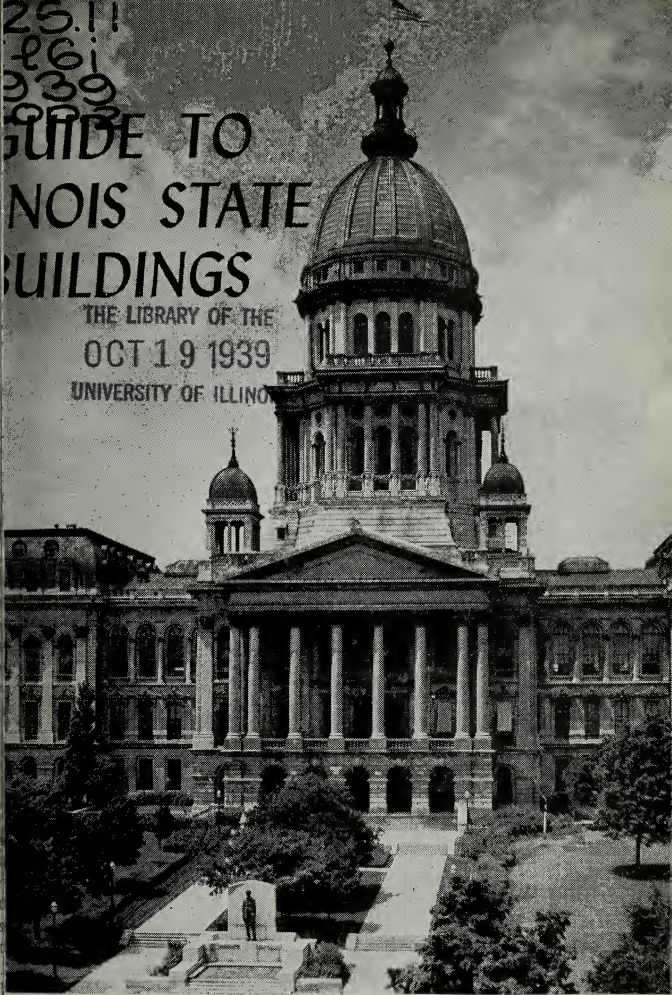


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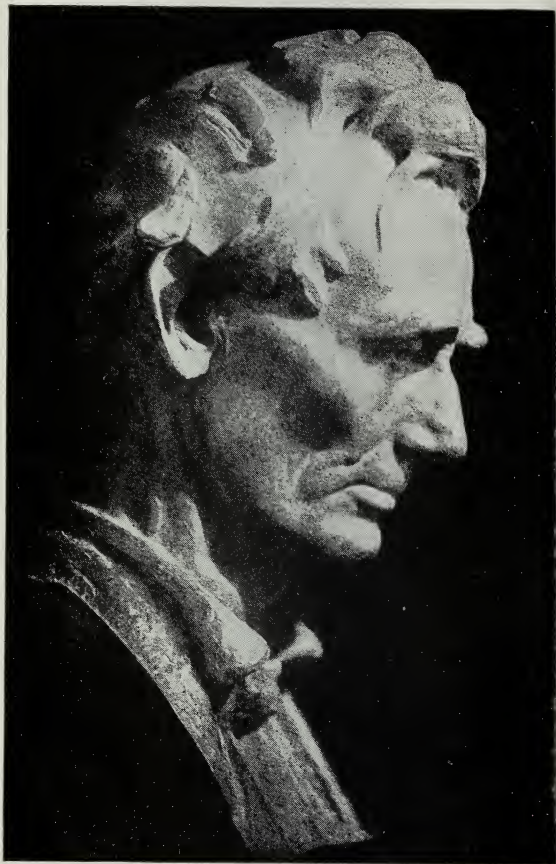
GUIDE TO NOIS STATE BUILDINGS

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EDWARD J. HUGHES
SECRETARY OF STATE

Printed by authority of State of Illinois
REVISED EDITION 1939



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Head of the Andrew O'Connor statue at the east front of the Illinois State Capitol at Springfield. This fine monument was unveiled on Oct. 5, 1918, Illinois centenary year. The statue represents Lincoln in a saddened mood as he made his farewell address to Springfield from the rear platform of the train that was taking him to Washington. The words of this address are inscribed in granite on the west side of the monument.

A Short History of Illinois' State Capitols

By EDWARD J. HUGHES
Secretary of State

OCT 19 1939

THE HISTORY of the State of Illinois as it has moved through more than a century from a few sparsely settled but vigorous communities to a great commonwealth is made up of many things, each important in its own sphere, all meaningful as a whole. So it is the purpose of this brief booklet to sketch a part of that history, to outline the growth and movement of the seat of government of Illinois from the modest, rented State House of Kaskaskia in 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings in Springfield. Kaskaskia was the fount of government for a population of approximately 5,000; Springfield today is the center from which radiates the legislative power to nearly 3,000,000 citizens.

Kaskaskia Was Pioneer Center

From almost the earliest occupation of the portion of the Middle West which was to become the State of Illinois until 1818, a period of about 145 years, there has been a settlement or near the vicinity of Kaskaskia, located in what was to become Randolph County. Kaskaskia and Fort Gage were the scene of one of George Rogers Clark's early triumphs when he

The editor's thanks are due to the staff of the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield for assistance in checking the authenticity of the historical facts in this booklet. During the years much erroneous Illinois history has found its way into print.



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.

captured them from the British in 1778 and made them part of the County of Virginia.

When the Illinois Territory was created in 1809 by act of Congress, Kaskaskia became the territorial capital, and it was the center of population when Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for statehood for his adopted territory on Jan. 16, 1818. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of states was duly passed and Illinois became a state on Dec. 3, 1818. The first General Assembly convened at Kaskaskia on Oct. 5, 1818.

During the two years that the seat of government remained at Kaskaskia no capitol assembly hall for the legislature, or offices for

the executive departments were owned by the State. From the records of the acts of the First Assembly it appears that the building occupied was rented as had been the Territorial offices.

The Assembly was composed of 13 senators and 27 representatives, and their official rooms were in a limestone house surmounted by a gambrel roof of unpainted boards and shingles. The lower floor was fitted up for the House and the chamber above for the Senate.

On March 29, 1819, during the second session of the General Assembly, appropriations were made to cover the rent for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818, as follows:

"To George Fisher for the use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."

Move Capital to Vandalia in 1820

If by the term "Capitol" or "State House" is meant any building in which the legislature holds its sessions then Kaskaskia may claim the honor of being the site of the first Illinois Capitol. If the term is taken to mean a building duly authorized and owned by the State then Kaskaskia must yield the honor to Vandalia where the State fathers moved the seat of their commonwealth in 1820.

The removal of the capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia grew out of a mania for speculation on the part of some of the State's early citizens. It was thought that money could be made by starting a land boom in a new location. Congress was petitioned for a grant of four

sections of land with the understanding that a town be laid out on the site and the capital remain there for 20 years. The choice of the grant was limited to the Kaskaskia River and "as near as might be east of the third principal meridian on that river." The place selected was known as Reeve's Bluff, a heavily timbered tract, beautifully situated on the right bank of the river.

The origin of the name "Vandalia" is not known of a certainty, and for many years credence was given to the story that some wag managed to convince the founders that the spot had been inhabited by an extinct tribe of savages known as "Vandals." The most plausible suggested origin is that of Vandalia, Ohio. In 1775, 45 years before the establishment of the Illinois town, the Ohio Land Company's name had been changed to the Vandalia Land Company. From this sprang the name of Vandalia, Ohio. Regardless of where the name originated the city planners proceeded to justify the story of vandalism by uprooting all the trees which might have shaded the public square and streets.

Build First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

Five commissioners were appointed to direct the work of establishing the new capital, and a building, described as "a plain two story wooden structure", was erected. The lower floor was devoted to one room for the House of Representatives. A passage and stairway led to the second floor which consisted of two rooms, the larger for the Senate Chamber and the smaller for the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The State Archives consisting of a small wagonload, were removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia by Sidney Breese, then clerk to the Secretary of State and later a Supreme Court Justice and U. S. Senator. Breese was paid \$25.00 for his labor.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on Dec. 4, 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

Fire Destroys Vandalia Capitol

On Dec. 9, 1823 the Capitol was destroyed by fire and was succeeded by a more commodious structure built of brick. This building cost \$15,000, of which amount the citizens of Vandalia contributed \$3,000.

Although Vandalia had been voted the State capital for a period of 20 years, before half the allotted time had elapsed the question of removal to another site was agitated. This caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 calling for a vote on the subject at the next general election. The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young

lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

One of the reasons advanced in favor of the removal to Springfield was that the Vandalia Capitol was small and inadequate for the State's growing needs. To obviate this objection the



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building at Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.



Sangamon County Court House at Springfield as it looked before being remodeled. This building was started in 1837 and used as the State Capitol until it became too small for the State's growing needs, leading to the erection of the present State House. On May 4, 1865, in what is now the Circuit Court Room, Lincoln's remains lay in state before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

citizens of Vandalia, in their anxiety to frustrate the move, tore down the Capitol without authorization in the summer of 1836 while the legislature had recessed, and erected another and more commodious edifice at a cost of \$16,000.

But with the return of the legislators the fight was again taken up and Lincoln finally led the way to Springfield's victory. The removal was voted on Feb. 25, 1837 by a count of 46 to 37 in the House and 24 to 13 in the Senate. Furthermore, the speculative citizens of Vandalia were reimbursed for their expenditure on the new Capitol they had erected and the build-

ing deeded to Fayette County as a County Court House, for which purpose it was used until repurchased by the State. The Assembly of 1833 completed its work by appropriating \$50,000 for the building of a new Capitol at Springfield.

The cornerstone of the new Capitol at Springfield was laid on July 4, 1837. The total cost of the work had been estimated at \$130,000 but \$260,000 was expended on it before its completion. The building occupies the center of the square, nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building, now the Sangamon County Court House, is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

But after the building had been in use 25 years its inadequacies became so apparent that in 1867 the 25th General Assembly passed a bill calling for the erection of a new Capitol, the

fifth of the buildings owned by Illinois for her seat of government and the one in use today.

The enabling act for the present State House limited its cost to \$3,000,000 and named a board of seven commissioners to superintend the provisions of the act. On Oct. 5, 1868 the formal laying of the cornerstone took place on a plot of land deeded to the State by the City of Springfield. By September, 1869 the foundations had been completed at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. This exhausted the first appropriation of \$450,000 and that same year a second appropriation of \$450,000 was made. In 1871 the legislature voted an additional \$600,000, then in 1873 another \$1,000,000, and yet again in 1875 the sum of \$800,000.

Capitol Cost Nearly \$4,000,000

The old Capitol, now Sangamon County Court House, was vacated in 1876 in favor of the new Capitol but still the building was far from completion and so in 1877 there was made an appropriation of \$531,712 for its completion, contingent upon approval of the people. This proposition was submitted to the voters in the November election of that year but defeated. On resubmission in 1885 it won approval so making possible the appropriation of funds for the completion of the structure in 1888, 21 years after its authorization. The old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000 and has since then been used as the County Court House.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre lot, is in the form of a Latin cross. The circular foundation, $92\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and

upon which the vast dome rests, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below run one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor, facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. This figure was in the Illinois Building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor are the Insurance and Public

Health central offices. In the west are the Department of Public Works and Buildings with its Division of Waterways, and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Treasurer, Old Age Assistance offices, and additional offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and its Shipping Department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Rainey Portrait on Second Floor

Recently a portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death Aug. 19, 1934, was hung on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. An appropriation was voted by the 61st General Assembly for a portrait of the late U. S. Senator James Hamilton Lewis as a companion piece to the Rainey portrait.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the Secretary of State and also the



A statue of David E. Shanahan by Frederick C. Hibbard was placed in one of the niches of the second floor rotunda on June 7, 1939. This was in tribute to a statesman who served 42 years in the General Assembly, being Speaker of the House five times. Mr. Shanahan was born in May township, Lee County, in 1862 and his family moved to Chicago three months after his birth. He entered politics at an early age and became one of the most respected of Illinois State leaders. He died at Chicago Oct. 18, 1936.

offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a very finely decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding offi

cers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills.

The Senate and House Chambers were recently redecorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. In addition, an electrical sign board which indicates the number of the legislative bill under consideration has been installed high over the back of the Senate President's rostrum.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported, including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In addition to the Shanahan statue before described are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and Governor John Wood (1860-61) in niches about the second floor rotunda.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are

heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrison, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

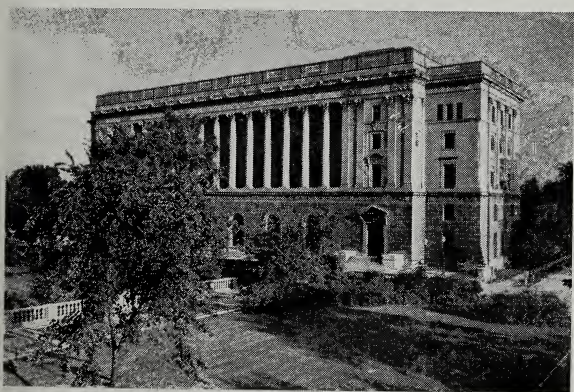
Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a frieze that is without a doubt the most artistic piece of decoration in Illinois' Capitol. It consists of a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves respectively can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

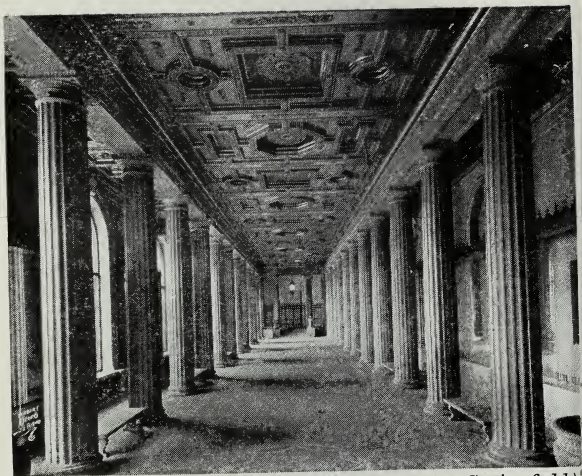
In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

Centennial Building Commemorates Illinois' Admission to Union

THE ILLINOIS Centennial Building, designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Middle West. The cornerstone was laid on Oct. 5, 1918, and the building completed in July, 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000. The site of the building is historic for under the northwest corner is the land on which stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. In this house Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and there Mrs. Lincoln died in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.



Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield
Illinois Centennial Building, home of the State Libraries,
Museum, and other important divisions.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

Memorial Hall of the Illinois Centennial Building where are kept the State's historic regimental flags.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone, and one of its chief architectural features is a row of twelve beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns. Back of these columns are art windows that furnish light for the libraries within.

On the frieze on the north, west, south, and east sides are inscribed the names of prominent Illinoisians. The entrances to the building are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is the magnificent Memorial Hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Memorial Hall is 154 feet 8 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches wide. At its east end is the Gold Star Mother's Memorial, by Leon

Hermant, dedicated on Dec. 11, 1930. The interior walls of the Hall are lined with Mankato stone to the ceiling, 25½ feet above the floor, this ceiling being covered, except in panel spaces with 18 carat gold leaf. The floor of the Hall is of Missouri marble and Mankato stone in square and circular patterns.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to the impressive Memorial Hall with its array of Illinois flags, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and those of the Civil Service Commission and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the General and Extension Divisions of the State library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. These Divisions occupy the major part of the floor at the west end. This library serves State officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries, houses over 200,000 bound volumes, 85,000 pamphlets, 1,000 current magazines, and an art collection of 18,000 items.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The fifth floor is a large and well stocked museum, particularly interesting to the student of Illinois geology and fauna. Especially beau-

tiful are the glass cases showing wild animals in lifelike settings, and the museum's remarkable collection of stuffed birds from all over the world. A gallery serves as a display room for paintings by Illinois artists.

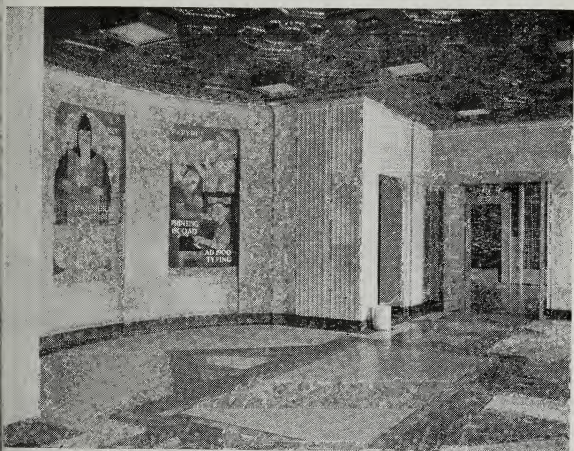
Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In an annex of the main building is a tastefully decorated auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Department of the Extension Division of the State Library which performs sterling service by making over 5,600,000 loans of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Division Building Is Added to Capitol Group

To the west of the Centennial Building is the new Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000 of which the Federal Government's Public Work Administration contributed \$320,000. Designed by the State Architect the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Wash-



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

Lobby of Archives Division Building

ington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State, under whose custody it lies, in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet deep it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity when State needs so require in years to come.

Provides Unusual Protection

The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the Public Catalog and Conference Rooms on the first floor; another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with :

sculptured stone triple panel, brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum" and "Charity," and "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

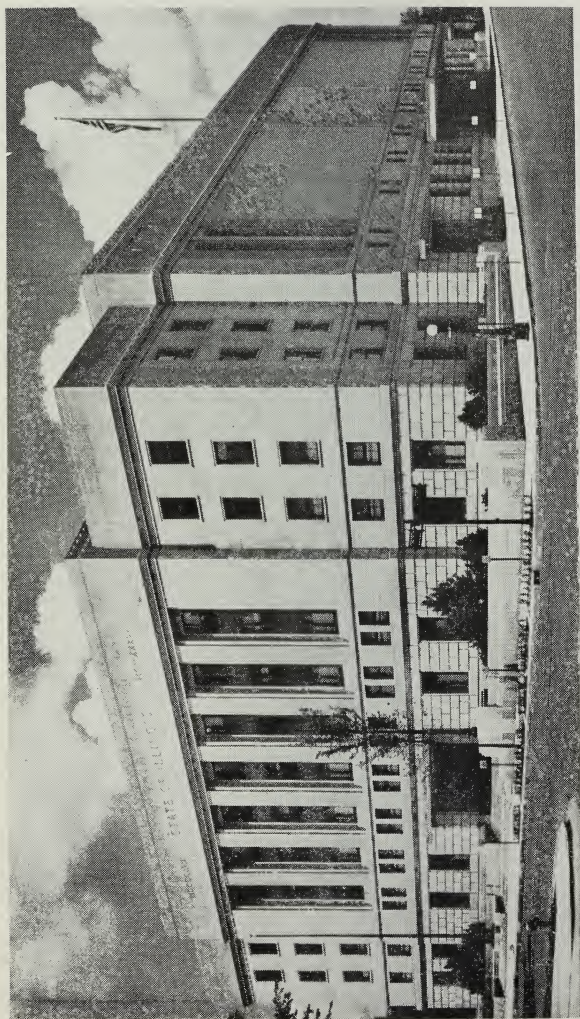
To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Striking Knotty Pine Panels

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but in addition a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

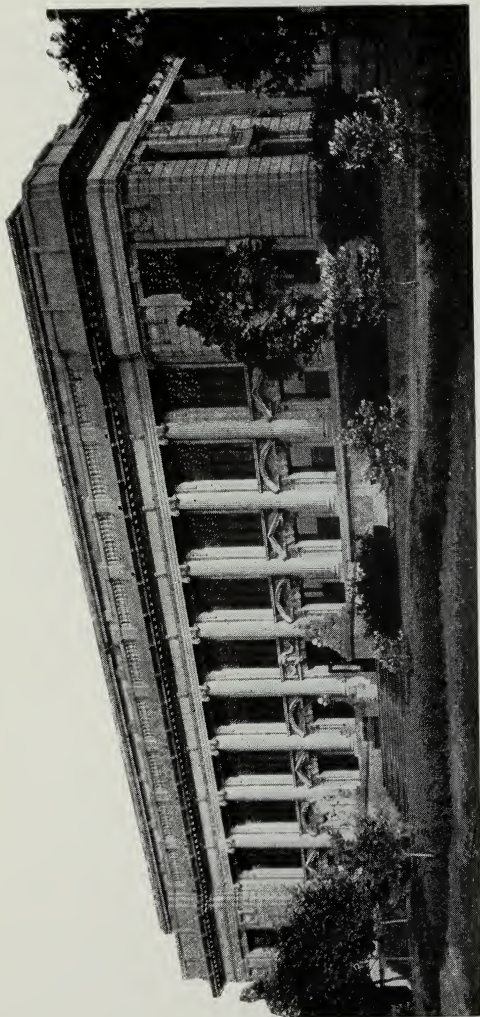


Armory and Office Building

To the north of the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the recently completed Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Highways Division of the State Police, the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Welfare, the general offices of the Division of Old Age Assistance, the Division of Pardons and Paroles, the Purchase and Supplies Division of the Department of Finance, the Immigrant Commission of the Department of Registration and Education, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory one gains admittance to the quarters of the 130th Infantry of the Illinois National Guard, Assembly and Conference rooms, the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department, and the Department of Finance's Motor Fuel Tax, Oil Inspection, and Public Utility Tax divisions. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Architecture and Engineering and the U. S. National Park Service.

In the basement are additional quarters of the Illinois National Guard, a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Illinois Supreme Court Building erected in 1905. This houses the Appellate and Supreme Courts. The upper floor is given over to living quarters for the Supreme Court Judges when in session.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriations for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its east end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeals either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.



Stephen A. Douglas statue in the State House grounds.

Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. The frontispiece of this booklet shows a profile view of the head of this statue. At the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" was dedicated on Oct 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments, the bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice elected U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue



*Herbert Georg Photo,
Springfield*

Pierre Menard statue
in the State House
grounds.

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our first Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates, but curiously enough no record exists of the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888 and the papers of the day devoted three columns to the ceremony without a mention of the sculptor. Diligent search by the Historical Library has failed to solve the problem. The statue was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine, but the firm has passed out of existence. The statue, however, is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1621. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished



John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on Oct. 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.

career as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.

Springfield and Lincoln

BESIDE the County Court House described on pages 9 and 10, and the Lincoln Home shown below, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St.
Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841),
109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843),
203 S. Sixth St.



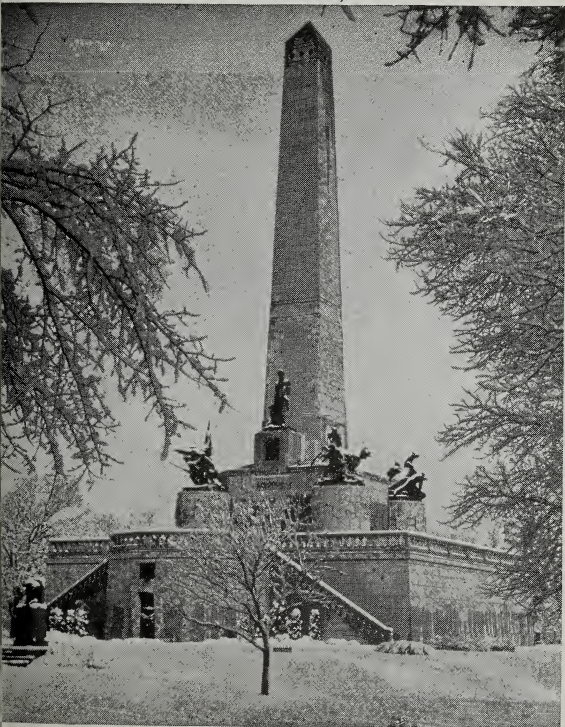
(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lincoln Home at Springfield. This was the only house
Lincoln ever owned and where he lived after his marriage
to Mary Todd.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lincoln Tomb at Springfield. This national shrine is open to visitors all the year round.

Lincoln Home

THE ONLY home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained as a museum and is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

OCT 19 1931

Lincoln Tomb

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NO VISIT to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

The tomb was dedicated on Oct. 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

Visit New Salem

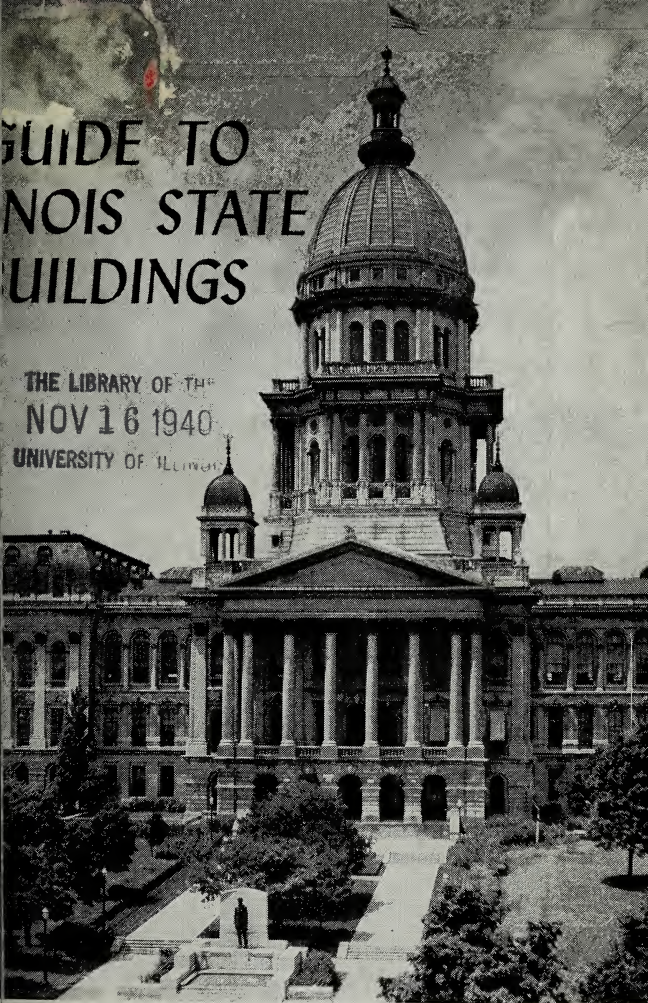
ANYONE interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state, will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 25 miles northwest of Springfield.

Executive Mansion

Fronting on Jackson Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets stands the Governor's mansion, an imposing brick structure, painted white and surrounded by beautifully landscaped grounds. The Mansion was built in 1855 at a cost of \$31,000 and contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and bought by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son, who died at an early age, was named for Baker.

GUIDE TO ILLINOIS STATE BUILDINGS

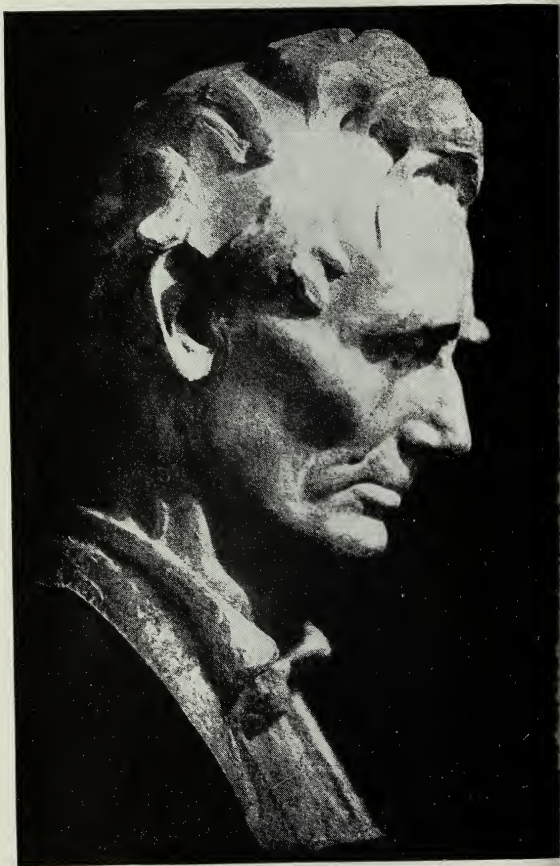
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EDWARD J. HUGHES
SECRETARY OF STATE

Printed by authority of State of Illinois

REVISED EDITION 1940



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Head of the Andrew O'Connor statue at the east front of the Illinois State Capitol at Springfield. This fine monument was unveiled on Oct. 5, 1918, Illinois centenary year. The statue represents Lincoln in a saddened mood as he made his farewell address to Springfield from the rear platform of the train that was taking him to Washington. The words of this address are inscribed in granite on the west side of the monument.

A Short History of Illinois'

State Capitols

By EDWARD J. HUGHES

Secretary of State

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THE HISTORY of the State of Illinois as it has moved through more than a century from a few sparsely settled but vigorous communities to a great commonwealth is made up of many things, each important in its own sphere, all meaningful as a whole. So it is the purpose of this brief booklet to sketch a part of that history, to outline the growth and movement of the seat of government of Illinois from the modest, rented State House of Kaskaskia in 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings in Springfield. Kaskaskia was the fount of government for a population of approximately 5,000; Springfield today is the center from which radiates the legislative power to nearly 5,000,000 citizens.

Kaskaskia Was Pioneer Center

From almost the earliest occupation of the portion of the Middle West which was to become the State of Illinois until 1818, a period of about 145 years, there has been a settlement or near the vicinity of Kaskaskia, located in what was to become Randolph County. Kaskaskia and Fort Gage were the scene of one of George Rogers Clark's early triumphs when he

The editor's thanks are due to the staff of the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield for assistance in checking the authenticity of the historical facts in this booklet. During the years much erroneous Illinois history has found its way into print.



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capitol of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.

captured them from the British in 1778 and made them part of the County of Virginia.

When the Illinois Territory was created in 1809 by act of Congress, Kaskaskia became the territorial capital, and it was the center of population when Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for statehood for his adopted territory on Jan. 16, 1818. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of states was duly passed and Illinois became a state on Dec. 3, 1818. The first General Assembly convened at Kaskaskia on Oct. 5, 1818.

During the two years that the seat of government remained at Kaskaskia no capitol assembly hall for the legislature, or offices for

the executive departments were owned by the State. From the records of the acts of the First Assembly it appears that the building occupied was rented as had been the Territorial offices.

The Assembly was composed of 13 senators and 27 representatives, and their official rooms were in a limestone house surmounted by a gambrel roof of unpainted boards and shingles. The lower floor was fitted up for the House and the chamber above for the Senate.

On March 29, 1819, during the second session of the General Assembly, appropriations were made to cover the rent for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818, as follows:

"To George Fisher for the use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."

Move Capitol to Vandalia in 1820

If by the term "Capitol" or "State House" is meant any building in which the legislature holds its sessions then Kaskaskia may claim the honor of being the site of the first Illinois Capitol. If the term is taken to mean a building duly authorized and owned by the State then Kaskaskia must yield the honor to Vandalia where the State fathers moved the seat of their commonwealth in 1820.

The removal of the capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia grew out of a mania for speculation on the part of some of the State's early citizens. It was thought that money could be made by starting a land boom in a new location. Congress was petitioned for a grant of four

sections of land with the understanding that town be laid out on the site and the capital remain there for 20 years. The choice of the grant was limited to the Kaskaskia River and "as near as might be east of the third principal meridian on that river." The place selected was known as Reeve's Bluff, a heavily timbered tract, beautifully situated on the right bank of the river.

The origin of the name "Vandalia" is not known of a certainty, and for many years credence was given to the story that some one managed to convince the founders that the spot had been inhabited by an extinct tribe of savages known as "Vandals." The most plausible suggested origin is that of Vandalia, Ohio. In 1775, 45 years before the establishment of the Illinois town, the Ohio Land Company name had been changed to the Vandalia Land Company. From this sprang the name of Vandalia, Ohio. Regardless of where the name originated the city planners proceeded to justify the story of vandalism by uprooting all the trees which might have shaded the public squares and streets.

Build First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

Five commissioners were appointed to direct the work of establishing the new capital, and building, described as "a plain two story wooden structure," was erected. The lower floor was devoted to one room for the House of Representatives. A passage and stairway led to the second floor which consisted of two rooms, the larger for the Senate Chamber and the small for the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The State Archives, consisting of a small wagonload, were removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia by Sidney Breese, then clerk to the Secretary of State and later a Supreme Court Justice and U. S. Senator. Breese was paid \$25.00 for his labor.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on Dec. 4, 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

Fire Destroys Vandalia Capitol

On Dec. 9, 1823 the Capitol was destroyed by fire and was succeeded by a more commodious structure built of brick. This building cost \$15,000, of which amount the citizens of Vandalia contributed \$3,000.

Although Vandalia had been voted the State capital for a period of 20 years, before half the allotted time had elapsed the question of removal to another site was agitated. This caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 calling for a vote on the subject at the next general election. The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young

lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

One of the reasons advanced in favor of the removal to Springfield was that the Vandalia Capitol was small and inadequate for the State's growing needs. To obviate this objection the



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building at Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.



Sangamon County Court House at Springfield as it looked before being remodeled. This building was started in 1837 and used as the State Capitol until it became too small for the State's growing needs, leading to the erection of the present State House. On May 4, 1865, in what is now the Circuit Court Room, Lincoln's remains lay in state before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

citizens of Vandalia, in their anxiety to frustrate the move, tore down the Capitol without authorization in the summer of 1836 while the legislature had recessed, and erected another and more commodious edifice at a cost of \$16,000. But with the return of the legislators the fight was again taken up and Lincoln finally led the way to Springfield's victory. The removal was voted on Feb. 25, 1837 by a count of 46 to 37 in the House and 24 to 13 in the Senate. Furthermore, the speculative citizens of Vandalia were reimbursed for their expenditure on the new Capitol they had erected and the build-

ing deeded to Fayette County as a County Court House, for which purpose it was used until repurchased by the State. The Assembly of 1837 completed its work by appropriating \$50,000 for the building of a new Capitol at Springfield.

The cornerstone of the new Capitol at Springfield was laid on July 4, 1837. The total cost of the work had been estimated at \$130,000 but \$260,000 was expended on it before its completion. The building occupied the center of the square, nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building, now the Sangamon County Court House, is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

But after the building had been in use 27 years its inadequacies became so apparent that in 1867 the 25th General Assembly passed a bill calling for the erection of a new Capitol, the

fifth of the buildings owned by Illinois for her seat of government and the one in use today.

The enabling act for the present State House limited its cost to \$3,000,000 and named a board of seven commissioners to superintend the provisions of the act. On Oct. 5, 1868 the formal laying of the cornerstone took place on a plot of land deeded to the State by the City of Springfield. By September, 1869 the foundations had been completed at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. This exhausted the first appropriation of \$450,000 and that same year a second appropriation of \$450,000 was made. In 1871 the legislature voted an additional \$600,000, then in 1873 another \$1,000,000, and yet again in 1875 the sum of \$800,000.

Capitol Cost Nearly \$4,000,000

The old Capitol, now Sangamon County Court House, was vacated in 1876 in favor of the new Capitol but still the building was far from completion and so in 1877 there was made an appropriation of \$531,712 for its completion, contingent upon approval of the people. This proposition was submitted to the voters in the November election of that year but defeated. On resubmission in 1885 it won approval so making possible the appropriation of funds for the completion of the structure in 1888, 21 years after its authorization. The old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000 and has since then been used as the County Court House.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter and

upon which the vast dome rests, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor, facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. This figure was in the Illinois Building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor are the Insurance and Public

Health central offices. In the west are the Department of Public Works and Buildings with its Division of Waterways, and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Treasurer, Old Age Assistance offices, and additional offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and its Shipping Department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Rainey Portrait on Second Floor

Recently a portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death Aug. 19, 1934, was hung on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. An appropriation was voted by the 61st General Assembly for a portrait of the late U. S. Senator James Hamilton Lewis as a companion piece to the Rainey portrait.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the Secretary of State and also the



A statue of David E. Shanahan by Frederick C. Hibbard was placed in one of the niches of the second floor rotunda on June 7, 1939. This was in tribute to a statesman who served 42 years in the General Assembly, being Speaker of the House five times. Mr. Shanahan was born in May township, Lee County, in 1862 and his family moved to Chicago three months after his birth. He entered politics at an early age and became one of the most respected of Illinois State leaders. He died at Chicago Oct. 18, 1936.

offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a very finely decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding offi-

cers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills.

The Senate and House Chambers were recently redecorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. In addition, an electrical sign board which indicates the number of the legislative bill under consideration has been installed high over the back of the Senate President's rostrum.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In addition to the Shanahan statue before described are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and Governor John Wood (1860-61) in niches about the second floor rotunda.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

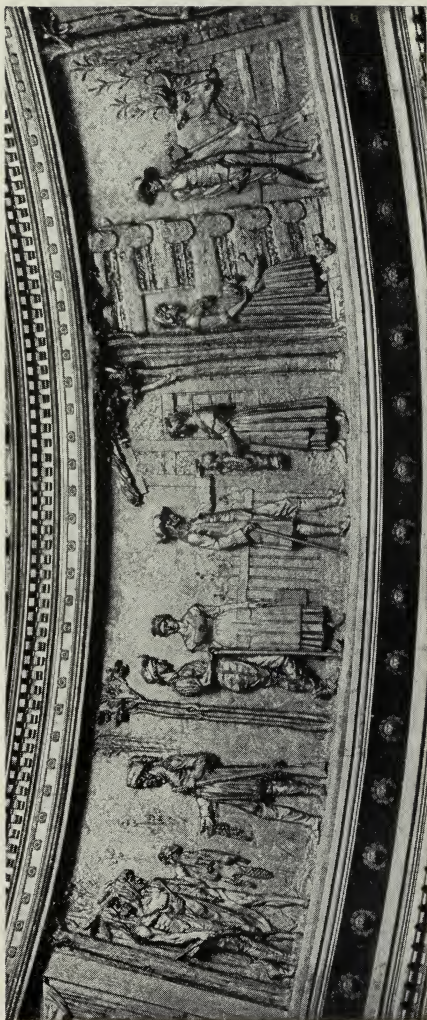
High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are

heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrison, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a frieze that is without a doubt the most artistic piece of decoration in Illinois' Capitol. It consists of a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves respectively can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

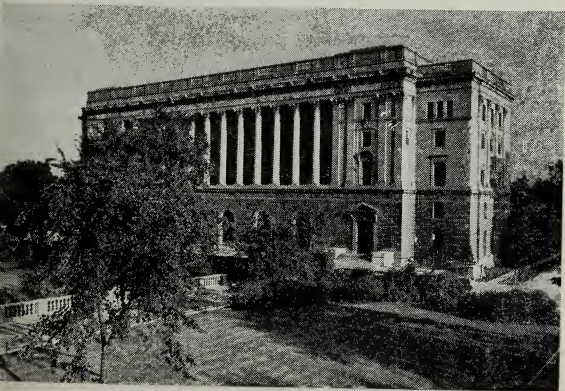


BAS RELIEF FRIEZE INSIDE CAPITOL DOME

This portion of the fine frieze inside the State House dome represents scenes in the lives of the pioneer settlers of Illinois. At the left is a fur trader bargaining with Indians, in the center a community life setting, and at the right a farmer saying farewell to his family before going to his fields.

Centennial Building Commemorates Illinois' Admission to Union

THE ILLINOIS Centennial Building, designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Middle West. The cornerstone was laid on Oct. 5, 1918, and the building completed in July, 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000. The site of the building is historic for under the northwest corner is the land on which stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. In this house Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and there Mrs. Lincoln died in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.



Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield
Illinois Centennial Building, home of the State Libraries, Museum, and other important divisions.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

Memorial Hall of the Illinois Centennial Building where are kept the State's historic regimental flags.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone, and one of its chief architectural features is a row of twelve beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns. Back of these columns are art windows that furnish light for the libraries within.

On the frieze on the north, west, south, and east sides are inscribed the names of prominent Illinoisians. The entrances to the building are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is the magnificent Memorial Hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Memorial Hall is 154 feet 8 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches wide. At its east end is the Gold Star Mother's Memorial, by Leon

Hermant, dedicated on Dec. 11, 1930. The interior walls of the Hall are lined with Mankato stone to the ceiling, 25½ feet above the floor, this ceiling being covered, except in panel spaces with 18 carat gold leaf. The floor of the Hall is of Missouri marble and Mankato stone in square and circular patterns.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to the impressive Memorial Hall with its array of Illinois flags, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and those of the Civil Service Commission and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the General and Extension Divisions of the State Library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. These Divisions occupy the major part of the floor at the west end. This library serves State officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries, houses over 200,000 bound volumes, 35,000 pamphlets, 1,000 current magazines, and an art collection of 18,000 items.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large

animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archaeological collections, also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art.

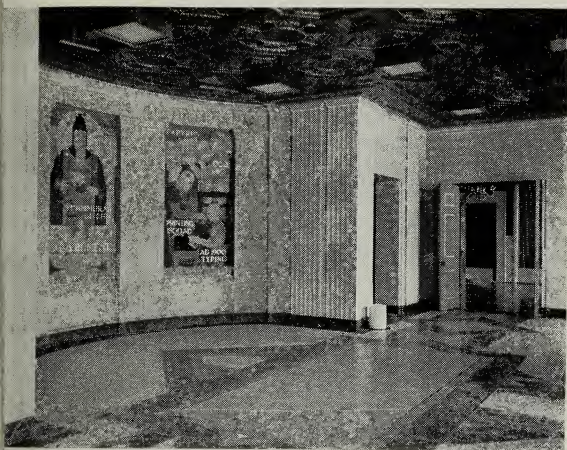
Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In an annex of the main building is a tastefully decorated auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Department of the Extension Division of the State Library which performs sterling service by making over 5,600,000 loans of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Division Building Is Added to Capitol Group

To the west of the Centennial Building the new Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed 1938 at a cost of \$820,000 of which the Federal Government's Public Work Administration contributed \$320,000. Designed by the State Architect the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Was-



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lobby of Archives Division Building.

ington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State, under whose custody it lies, in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet deep it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity when State needs so require in years to come.

Provides Unusual Protection

The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the Public Catalog and Conference Rooms on the first floor, another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with

culptured stone triple panel, brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum" and "Charity," and "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

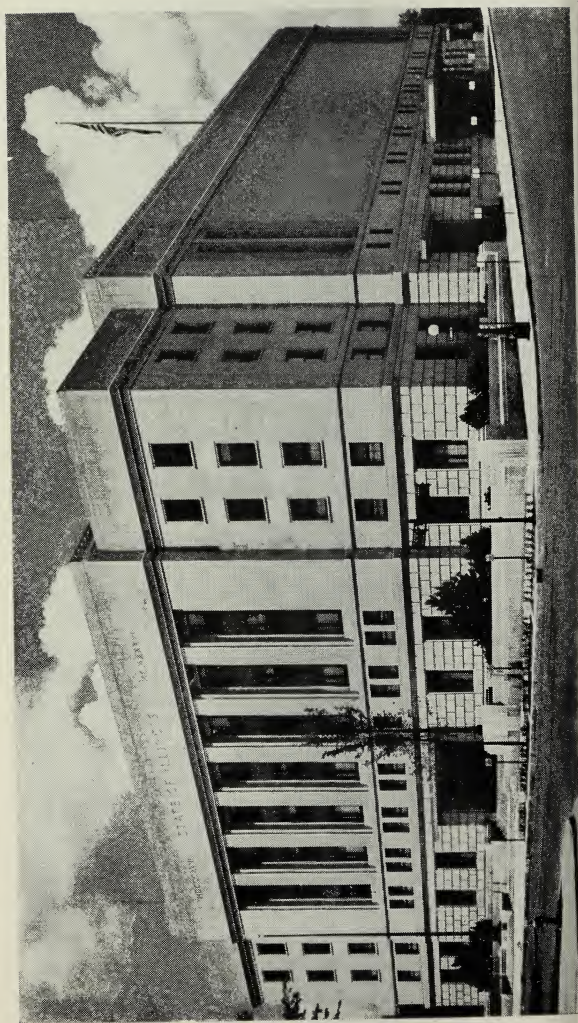
To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Striking Knotty Pine Panels

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but in addition a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

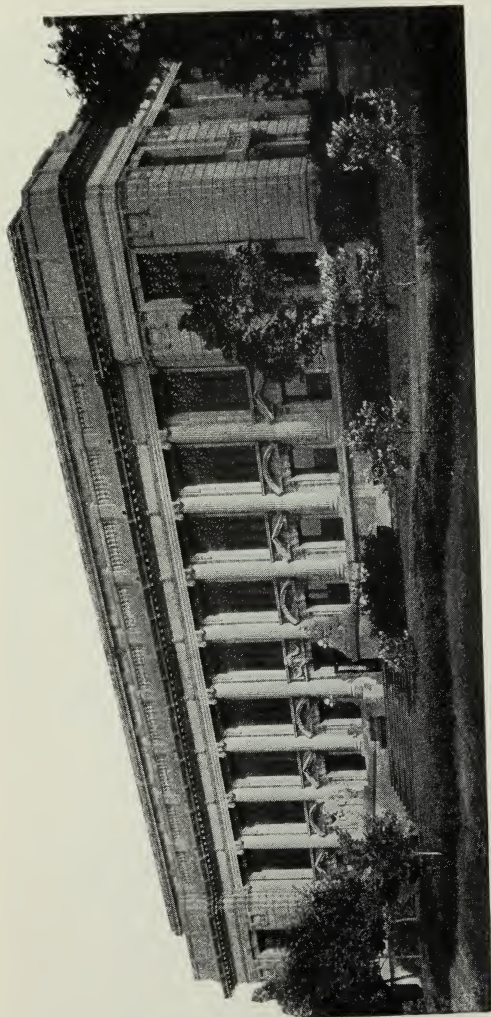


Armory and Office Building

To the north of the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the recently completed Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Highways Division of the State Police, the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Welfare, the general offices of the Division of Old Age Assistance, the Division of Pardons and Paroles, the Purchase and Supplies Division of the Department of Finance, the Immigrant Commission of the Department of Registration and Education, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory one gains admittance to the quarters of the 130th Infantry of the Illinois National Guard, Assembly and Conference rooms, the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department, and the Department of Finance's Motor Fuel Tax, Oil Inspection, and Public Utility Tax divisions. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Architecture and Engineering and the U. S. National Park Service.

In the basement are additional quarters of the Illinois National Guard, a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Illinois Supreme Court Building erected in 1905. This houses the Appellate and Supreme Courts. The upper floor is given over to living quarters for the Supreme Court Judges when in session.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriations for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its east end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeals either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.



Stephen A. Douglas statue in the State House group

Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. The frontispiece of this booklet shows a profile view of the head of this statue. At the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments, the bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice elected U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue



*Herbert Georg Photo,
Springfield*

**Pierre Menard statue
in the State House
grounds.**

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies and from 1818 to 1822 served as our first Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates but curiously enough no record exists of the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of B. Washburne, Gov. Richard Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888 and the papers of the day devoted their columns to the ceremony without a mention of the sculptor. Diligent search by the Historical Library has failed to solve the problem. The statue was cast by the Halliwell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine, but the firm has passed out of existence. The statue, however, is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1621. In 1808 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished



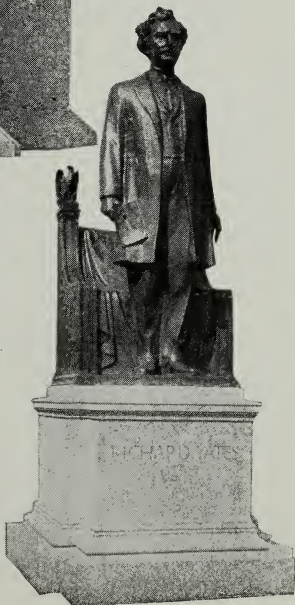
John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

career as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Possek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on Oct. 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.

Springfield and Lincoln

BESIDE the County Court House described on pages 9 and 10, and the Lincoln Home shown below, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St.
Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841)
109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843)
203 S. Sixth St.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lincoln Home at Springfield. This was the only house
Lincoln ever owned and where he lived after his marriage
to Mary Todd.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lincoln Tomb at Springfield. This national shrine is open to visitors all the year round.

Lincoln Home

THE ONLY home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State, Division of Parks, as a museum and is open to the public from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

Lincoln Tomb

NO VISIT to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

The tomb was dedicated on Oct. 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

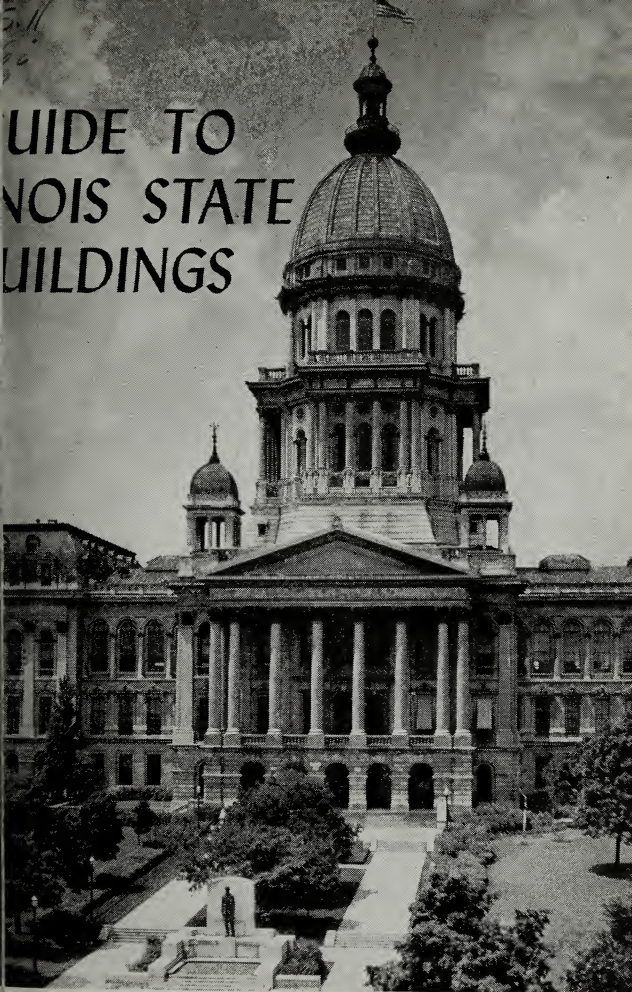
Visit New Salem

ANYONE interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state, will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 40 miles northwest of Springfield.

Executive Mansion

Fronting on Jackson Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets stands the Governor's mansion, an imposing brick structure, painted white and surrounded by beautiful landscaped grounds. The Mansion was built in 1855 at a cost of \$31,000 and contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and bought by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son, who died at an early age, was named for Baker.

GUIDE TO
ILLINOIS STATE
BUILDINGS

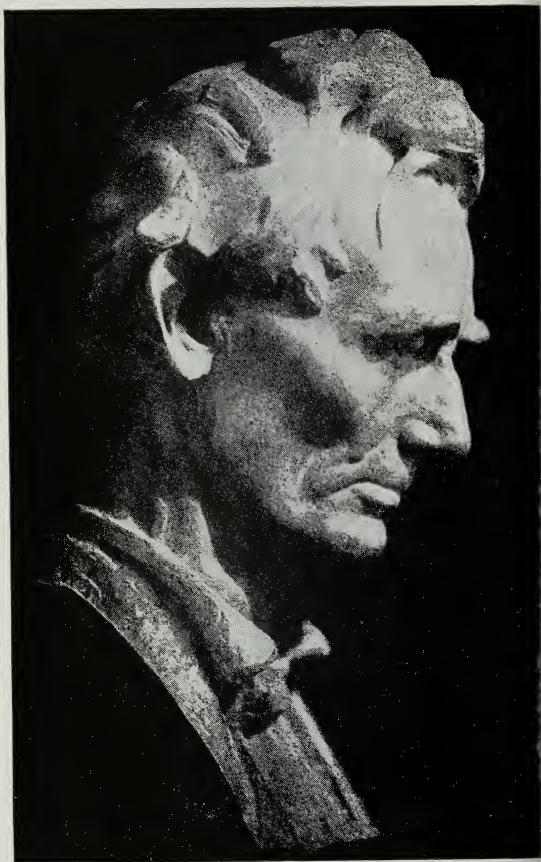


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EDWARD J. HUGHES
SECRETARY OF STATE

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Head of the Andrew O'Connor statue at the east front of the Illinois State Capitol at Springfield. This fine monument was unveiled on Oct. 5, 1918, Illinois centennial year. The statue represents Lincoln in a saddened mood as he made his farewell address to Springfield from the rear platform of the train that was taking him to Washington. The words of this address are inscribed in granite on the west side of the monument.

A Short History of Illinois' State Capitols

By EDWARD J. HUGHES
Secretary of State

THE HISTORY of the State of Illinois as it has moved through more than a century from a few sparsely settled but vigorous communities to a great commonwealth is made up of many things, each important in its own sphere, all meaningful as a whole. So it is the purpose of this brief booklet to sketch a part of that history, to outline the growth and movement of the seat of government of Illinois from the modest, rented State House of Kaskaskia in 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings in Springfield. Kaskaskia was the fount of government for a population of approximately 10,000; Springfield today is the center from which radiates the legislative power to nearly 2,000,000 citizens.

Kaskaskia Was Pioneer Center

From almost the earliest occupation of the portion of the Middle West which was to become the State of Illinois until 1818, a period of about 145 years, there has been a settlement or near the vicinity of Kaskaskia, located in what was to become Randolph County. Kaskaskia and Fort Gage were the scene of one of George Rogers Clark's early triumphs when he

The editor's thanks are due to the staff of the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield for assistance in making the authenticity of the historical facts in this booklet. During the years much erroneous Illinois history found its way into print.



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 to 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.

captured them from the British in 1778 and made them part of the County of Virginia.

When the Illinois Territory was created in 1809 by act of Congress, Kaskaskia became territorial capital, and it was the center of population when Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for statehood for his adopted territory Jan. 16, 1818. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of states was duly passed and Illinois became a state on Dec. 3, 1818. The first General Assembly convened at Kaskaskia on Oct. 5, 1818.

During the two years that the seat of government remained at Kaskaskia no capitol assembly hall for the legislature, or offices

the executive departments were owned by the state. From the records of the acts of the First Assembly it appears that the building occupied was rented as had been the Territorial offices.

The Assembly was composed of 13 senators and 27 representatives, and their official rooms were in a limestone house surmounted by a gambrel roof of unpainted boards and shingles. The lower floor was fitted up for the House and the chamber above for the Senate.

On March 29, 1819, during the second session of the General Assembly, appropriations were made to cover the rent for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818, as follows:

"To George Fisher for the use of three rooms in his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, 2.00 per day."

Move Capitol to Vandalia in 1820

If by the term "Capitol" or "State House" meant any building in which the legislature holds its sessions then Kaskaskia may claim the honor of being the site of the first Illinois Capitol. If the term is taken to mean a building duly authorized and owned by the State then Kaskaskia must yield the honor to Vandalia where the State fathers moved the seat of their commonwealth in 1820.

The removal of the capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia grew out of a mania for speculation on the part of some of the State's early citizens. It was thought that money could be made by starting a land boom in a new location. Congress was petitioned for a grant of four

sections of land with the understanding that town be laid out on the site and the capital remain there for 20 years. The choice of the ground was limited to the Kaskaskia River and "as near as might be east of the third principal meridian on that river." The place selected was known as Reeve's Bluff, a heavily timbered tract, beautifully situated on the right bank of the river.

The origin of the name "Vandalia" is known of a certainty, and for many years credence was given to the story that some one managed to convince the founders that the site had been inhabited by an extinct tribe of savages known as "Vandals." The most plausible suggested origin is that of Vandalia, Ohio. In 1775, 45 years before the establishment of the Illinois town, the Ohio Land Company name had been changed to the Vandalia Land Company. From this sprang the name of Vandalia, Ohio. Regardless of where the name originated the city planners proceeded to justify the story of vandalism by uprooting all trees which might have shaded the public squares and streets.

Build First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

Five commissioners were appointed to do the work of establishing the new capital, and a building, described as "a plain two story wooden structure," was erected. The lower story was devoted to one room for the House of Representatives. A passage and stairway led to the second floor which consisted of two rooms, the larger for the Senate Chamber and the smaller for the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer occupied their offices detached from the Capitol.

The State Archives, consisting of a small wagonload, were removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia by Sidney Breese, then clerk to the Secretary of State and later a Supreme Court Justice and U. S. Senator. Breese was paid \$25.00 for his labor.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on Dec. 4, 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

Fire Destroys Vandalia Capitol

On Dec. 9, 1823 the Capitol was destroyed by fire and was succeeded by a more commodious structure built of brick. This building cost \$15,000, of which amount the citizens of Vandalia contributed \$3,000.

Although Vandalia had been voted the State capital for a period of 20 years, before half the allotted time had elapsed the question of removal to another site was agitated. This caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 calling for a vote on the subject at the next general election. The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young

lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the capital Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

One of the reasons advanced in favor of removal to Springfield was that the Vandalia Capitol was small and inadequate for the State's growing needs. To obviate this objection to



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make way for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.



Sangamon County Court House at Springfield as it looked before being remodeled. This building was started in 1817 and used as the State Capitol until it became too small for the State's growing needs, leading to the erection of the present State House. On May 4, 1865, in what was then the Circuit Court Room, Lincoln's remains lay in state before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

citizens of Vandalia, in their anxiety to frustrate the move, tore down the Capitol without authorization in the summer of 1836 while the legislature had recessed, and erected another and more commodious edifice at a cost of \$16,000. But with the return of the legislators the fight was again taken up and Lincoln finally led the way to Springfield's victory. The removal was voted on Feb. 25, 1837 by a count of 46 to 37 in the House and 24 to 13 in the Senate. Furthermore, the speculative citizens of Vandalia were reimbursed for their expenditure on the new Capitol they had erected and the build-

ing deeded to Fayette County as a County Court House, for which purpose it was used until purchased by the State. The Assembly of 1837 completed its work by appropriating \$50,000 for the building of a new Capitol at Springfield.

The cornerstone of the new Capitol at Springfield was laid on July 4, 1837. The total cost of the work had been estimated at \$130,000 but \$260,000 was expended on it before its completion. The building occupies the center of the square, nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building, now the Sangamon County Court House, is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in this edifice, and made frequent use of the State Supreme Court libraries. In this building Lincoln first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself cannot stand" speech, here were his headquarters during the 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

But after the building had been in use for many years its inadequacies became so apparent that in 1867 the 25th General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the erection of a new Capitol,

fth of the buildings owned by Illinois for her
eat of government and the one in use today.

The enabling act for the present State House
limited its cost to \$3,000,000 and named a
board of seven commissioners to superintend
the provisions of the act. On Oct. 5, 1868 the
formal laying of the cornerstone took place on
plot claimed deeded to the State by the City of
Springfield. By September, 1869 the founda-
tions had been completed at a cost of nearly half
million dollars. This exhausted the first ap-
propriation of \$450,000 and that same year a
second appropriation of \$450,000 was made.
In 1871 the legislature voted an additional
600,000, then in 1873 another \$1,000,000,
and yet again in 1875 the sum of \$800,000.

Capitol Cost Nearly \$4,000,000

The old Capitol, now Sangamon County
Court House, was vacated in 1876 in favor of
the new Capitol but still the building was far
from completion and so in 1877 there was made
an appropriation of \$531,712 for its com-
pletion, contingent upon approval of the
people. This proposition was submitted to the
voters in the November election of that year but
defeated. On resubmission in 1885 it won
approval so making possible the appropriation
of funds for the completion of the structure in
1888, 21 years after its authorization. The
old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for
200,000 and has since then been used as the
County Court House.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre
plot, is in the form of a Latin cross. The cir-
cular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter and

upon which the vast dome rests, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are Niagara limestone, that of the lower story from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor, facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. This figure was in the Illinois Building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are 12 corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor are the Insurance and Public

health central offices. In the west are the Department of Public Works and Buildings with its Division of Waterways, and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Treasurer, Old Age Assistance offices, and additional offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and its Shipping Department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Lewis Rainey Portraits

Recently a portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death Aug. 19, 1934, was hung on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts has been hung in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the Secretary of State and also the



A statue of David E. Shanahan by Frederic C. Hibbard was placed in one of the niches of the second floor rotunda on June 7, 1939. This was in tribute to a statesman who served 42 years in the General Assembly being Speaker of the House five times. Mr. Shanahan was born in May township, Le County, in 1862 and his family moved to Chicago three months after his birth. He entered politics at an early age and became one of the most respected of Illinois State leaders. He died at Chicago Oct. 18, 1936.

offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a very finely decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respectively presiding of

ers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills.

The Senate and House Chambers were recently redecorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. In addition, an electrical sign board which indicates the number of the legislative bill under consideration has been installed high over the back of the Senate President's rostrum.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue granite and rich foliated Tucka-hoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians and Governor Coles liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Colonel George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In addition to the Shanahan statue before described are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and Governor John Wood (1860-61) in niches about the second floor rotunda.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are

heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrison, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a frieze that is without a doubt the most artistic piece of decoration in Illinois' Capitol. It consists of a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves respectively can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

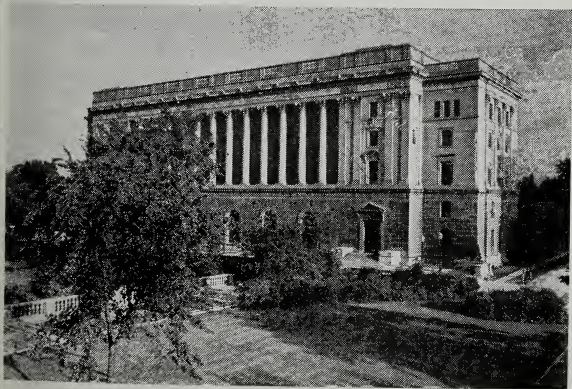


BAS RELIEF FRIEZE INSIDE CAPITOL DOME

This portion of the fine frieze inside the State House dome represents scenes in the lives of the pioneer settlers of Illinois. At the left is a fur trader bargaining with Indians, in the center a community life setting, and at the right a farmer saying farewell to his family before going to his fields.

Centennial Building Commemorates Illinois' Admission to Union

THE ILLINOIS Centennial Building, designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Middle West. The cornerstone was laid on Oct. 5, 1918, and the building completed in July, 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000. The site of the building is historic for under the northwest corner is the land on which stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. In this house Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and there Mrs. Lincoln died in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.



Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield
Illinois Centennial Building, home of the State Libraries, Museum, and other important divisions.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

Memorial Hall of the Illinois Centennial Building where are kept the State's historic regimental flags.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone, and one of its chief architectural features is a row of twelve beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns. Back of these columns are art windows that furnish light for the libraries within.

On the frieze on the north, west, south, and east sides are inscribed the names of prominent Illinoisians. The entrances to the building are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is the magnificent Memorial Hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Memorial Hall is 154 feet 8 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches wide. At its east end is the Gold Star Mother's Memorial, by Leo

Hermant, dedicated on Dec. 11, 1930. The interior walls of the Hall are lined with Mankato stone to the ceiling, 25½ feet above the floor, this ceiling being covered, except in panel spaces with 18 carat gold leaf. The floor of the Hall is of Missouri marble and Mankato stone in square and circular patterns.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to the impressive Memorial Hall with its array of Illinois flags, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and those of the Civil Service Commission and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the General and Extension Divisions of the State Library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. These Divisions occupy the major part of the floor at the west end. This library serves State officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries, houses over 200,000 bound volumes, 85,000 pamphlets, 1,000 current magazines, and an art collection of 18,000 items.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large

animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archaeological collections also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art.

Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In an annex of the main building is a tastefully decorated auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Department of the Extension Division of the State Library which performs sterling service by making over 5,600,000 loans of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Division Building Is Added to Capitol Group

To the west of the Centennial Building is the new Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000 of which the Federal Government's Public Work Administration contributed \$320,000. Designed by the State Architect the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Wash-



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lobby of Archives Division Building.

ington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State, under whose custody it lies, in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet deep it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity when State needs so require in years to come.

Provides Unusual Protection

The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the Public Catalog and Conference Rooms on the first floor; another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a

sculptured stone triple panel, brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum" and "Charity," and "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

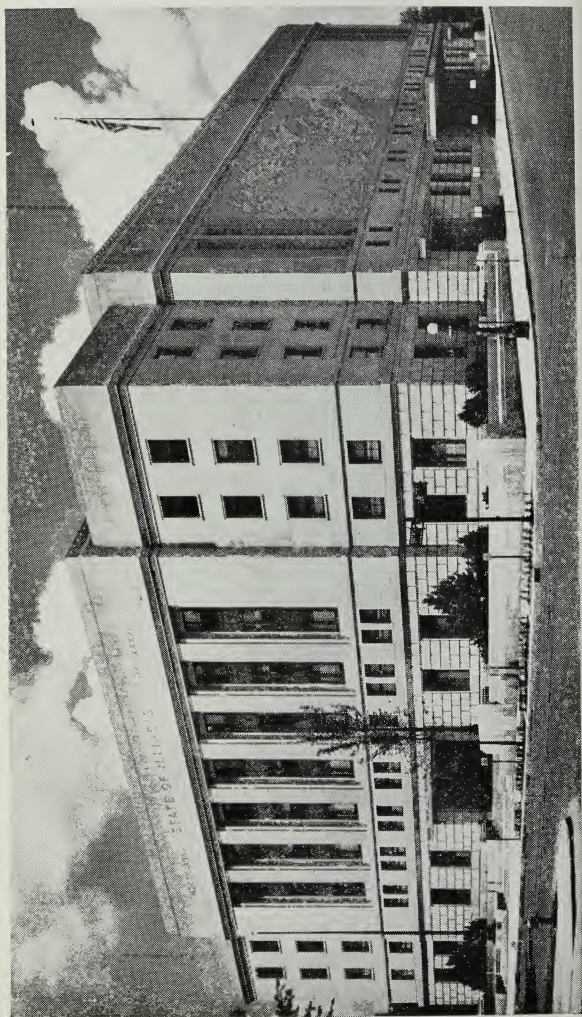
To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Striking Knotty Pine Panels

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but in addition a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

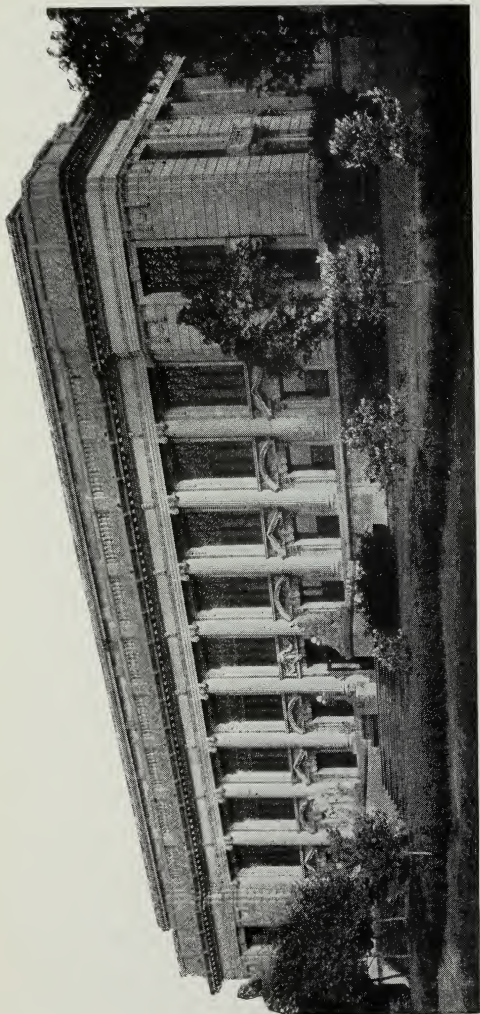


Armory and Office Building

To the north of the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the recently completed Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Highways Division of the State Police, the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Welfare, the general offices of the Division of Old Age Assistance, the Division of Pardons and Paroles, the Purchase and Supplies Division of the Department of Finance, the Immigrant Commission of the Department of Registration and Education, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory one gains admittance to the quarters of the 130th Infantry of the Illinois National Guard, Assembly and Conference rooms, the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department, and the Department of Finance's Motor Fuel Tax, Oil Inspection, and Public Utility Tax divisions. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Architecture and Engineering and the U. S. National Park Service.

In the basement are additional quarters of the Illinois National Guard, a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Illinois Supreme Court Building erected in 1905. This houses the Appellate and Supreme Courts. The upper floor is given over to living quarters for the Supreme Court Judges when in session.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriations for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its east end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeals either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.



Stephen A. Douglas statue in the State House grounds.

Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. The frontispiece of this booklet shows a profile view of the head of this statue. At the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments, the bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice elected U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue



*Herbert Georg Photo,
Springfield*

**Pierre Menard statue
in the State House
grounds.**

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our first Lieutenant Governor.

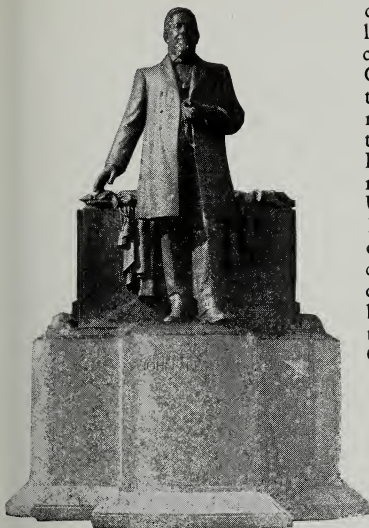
Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates, but curiously enough no record exists of the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J.

Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888 and the papers of the day devoted three columns to the ceremony without a mention of the sculptor. Diligent search by the Historical Library has failed to solve the problem. The statue was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine, but the firm has passed out of existence. The statue, however, is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1621. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished

career as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.

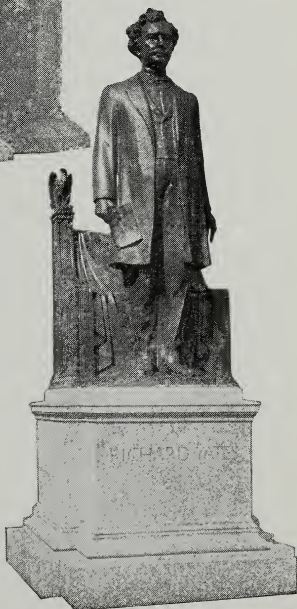


John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on Oct. 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.

Springfield and Lincoln

BESIDE the County Court House described on pages 9 and 10, and the Lincoln Home shown below, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841), 109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843), 203 S. Sixth St.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lincoln Home at Springfield. This was the only house Lincoln ever owned and where he lived after his marriage to Mary Todd.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lincoln Tomb at Springfield. This national shrine is open to visitors all the year round.

Lincoln Home

THE ONLY home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State, Division of Parks, as a museum and is open to the public from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

Lincoln Tomb

NO VISIT to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

The tomb was dedicated on Oct. 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.


Visit New Salem

ANYONE interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state, will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 20 miles northwest of Springfield.

Executive Mansion

Fronting on Jackson Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets stands the Governor's mansion, an imposing brick structure, painted white and surrounded by beautiful landscaped grounds. The Mansion was built in 1855 at a cost of \$31,000 and contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and bought by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son, who died at an early age, was named for Baker.

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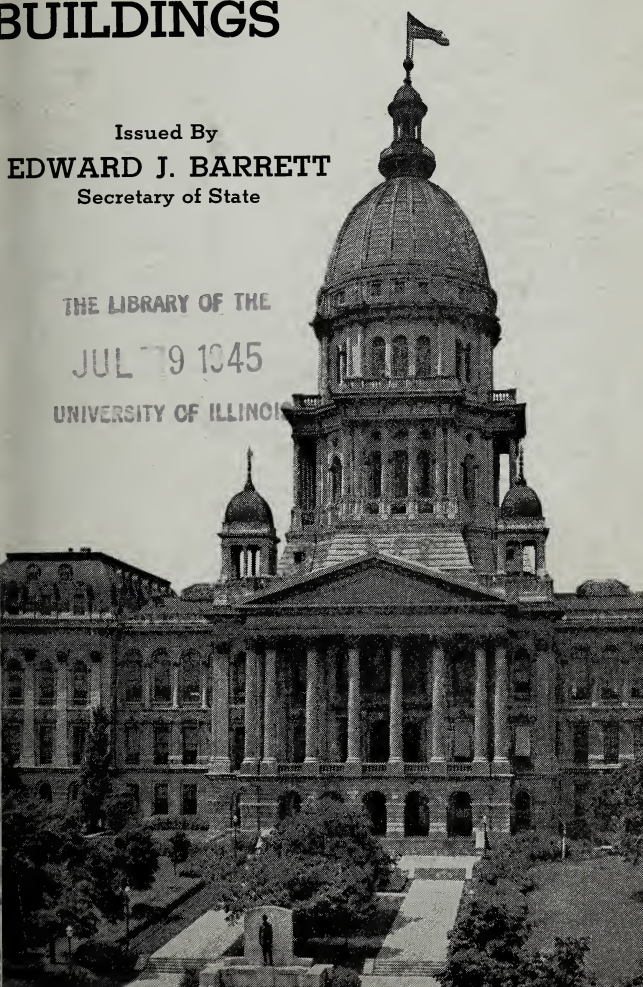
EDWARD J. BARRETT

Secretary of State

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Symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world, the ab-
bronze figure stands in the rotunda of the Capitol.
statue commemorates the work of Illinois women at
Columbian Exposition of 1893. The bronze was first
hibited at the fair and later placed in the Capitol.

Preface

The primary purpose of this booklet is to serve as a guide in pointing out to the public the more important points of interest relating to our magnificent Capitol and to provide information concerning the State's buildings, monuments, statues and paintings.

A deeper appreciation and sentiment is attached, when these splendid buildings and works of art are viewed with an historical understanding of how they became a part of our heritage.

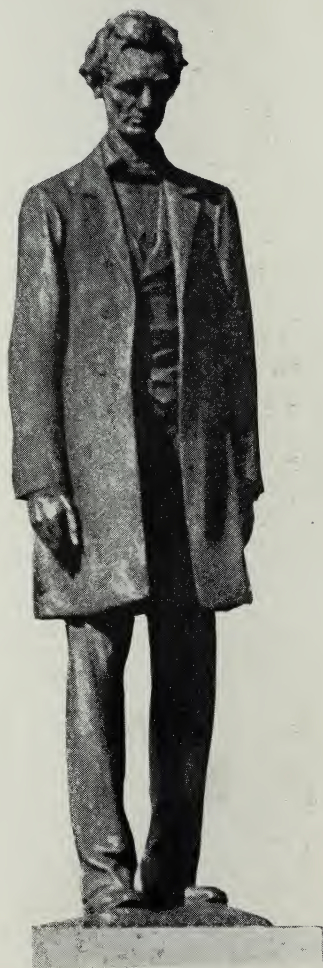
With this thought in mind, I have included in this booklet a brief outline of the growth and movement of Illinois Government from the modest rented State House in Kaskaskia of 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings here in Springfield.

It is hoped that the booklet will prove helpful not only to Capitol visitors but to students and historians as well.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward J. Barrett". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large, sweeping "E" and a long, trailing flourish at the end.

Secretary of State

ILLINOIS—THE STATE C




Abraham Lincoln statue in the State House group

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS



Stephen A. Douglas statue in the State House grounds.

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A Brief History of Illinois Capitols

BY EDWARD J. BARRETT

Secretary of State

ON DECEMBER 3, 1818, Illinois became the twenty-first state to be admitted to the Federal Union and the more than a century and a quarter that has passed since that historic day, has provided Illinois with three seats of government and six Capitols.

Illinois' first State Capital was Kaskaskia, a thriving community of French origin, which had played a prominent role in early middlewest history. This little city, and Shawneetown, were in 1818, the most important settlements in the territory.

Situated on the Kaskaskia River, in what was later to become Randolph County, Kaskaskia was founded in 1703, when the Jesuits were transferred there from the Illinois Indian Mission at Des Peres (present St. Louis).

In 1778, George Rogers Clark and the little army of Virginians that accompanied him, captured Kaskaskia from the British and made it a part of the County of Virginia.

When Illinois territory was created by Act of Congress in 1809, Kaskaskia became the territorial Capital and nearly a decade later on January 16, 1818, Nathaniel Pope petitioned congress for Statehood for his adopted territory. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of States was duly passed and Illinois became a part of the Union on December 3, 1818.

First Capitol was Rented

The first Capitol or State House, was a rented two story limestone building. The lower floor was occupied by the House of Representatives and the chamber above by the Senate. Appropriations made to cover the rent of this building for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818, were as follows:

"To George Fisher for use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."

Meeting in this small building, the first General Assembly composed of 13 Senators and 27 Representatives, petitioned Congress for a grant of land to serve as a site for a new Capital. This request was granted and a committee of five was named to choose a site. They selected Reeves Bluff, later to be known as Vandalia, which was then a heavily wooded tract 80 miles northeast, up the Kaskaskia River from Kaskaskia.

Removal of the Capital to Vandalia was caused by land speculators who thought they might profit by starting a land boom in some new location.

Kaskaskia Deteriorates

After Vandalia became the Capital in 1820, Kaskaskia deteriorated, gradually disappearing under the waters of the Mississippi River, which lapped its shores. In 1881, the river went on one of its major rampages, changed its course, moving eastward and the



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.

southwest to find its old channel. This action created an island and washed away a considerable portion of the ancient capital. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of Kaskaskia slipped into the Mississippi.

On the remaining portion of the island is a farming community of about 131 persons and it still bears the name of Kaskaskia, perhaps to perpetuate in memory the little Capital which lies beneath the murky Mississippi.

First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

The original Capitol at Vandalia was a two-story wooden building, with one big room on the ground floor for the House of Representatives, and two rooms on the second floor which were used by the Senate and the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on December 4, 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

On December 9, 1823 fire destroyed this first State-owned Capitol. During the summer of 1824 a new building was constructed of wood and cost \$15,000. Soon thereafter agitation was started for the removal of the Capital to a site nearer the geographical center of the State. This sentiment caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833, whereby the voters at the following general election could decide the location for a new Capital city.

The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County.

Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

Residents of Vandalia were determined that they should retain the capitol so in the summer of 1836, without authorization, and while the legislature was recessed they tore down the old Capitol. In its stead they erected a State House costing \$16,000. This gesture however was in vain for with the return of the General Assembly Lincoln was successful in having Springfield named Illinois' new Capital.

On February 25, 1837, the Assembly passed a bill providing that the Capital be moved from Vandalia



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.

some place nearer the center of the State, and three days later—February 28, 1837—Springfield was chosen as the new Capital City. Because of the Act of the Assembly in 1820, Vandalia was to continue as the Capital until December 1, 1840, but on June 20, 1839, Governor Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed to Springfield by July 4, 1839. However, the State Government did not actually function in Springfield until December, 1839.

The Eleventh General Assembly returned the Vandalia Capitol to the county of Fayette, and the city of Vandalia, and the old State house still stands, but once again is State property.

The cornerstone of the State's fourth Capitol was laid at Springfield on July 4, 1837. After many delays



Sangamon County Court House at Springfield as it looked before being remodeled. This building was started in 1837 and used as the State Capitol until it became too small for the State's growing needs, leading to the erection of the present State House. On May 4, 1865, in what is now the Circuit Court Room, Lincoln's remains lay in state before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

the building finally was completed in 1853 at a total cost of \$260,000, double its original estimate.

The building occupied the center of the square, nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.



Sangamon County Court House as it now stands after being remodeled. This building, the State's fourth Capitol, was sold to Sangamon county. Certain alterations were made to the building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the entire structure off the ground and building under it while suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Court House.

Present State House Planned in 1867

Illinois continued to prosper and gain in population, and soon it was apparent that a much larger Capitol would be needed. The enabling act was passed by the 25th General Assembly on February 24, 1867. This was the fifth of the buildings owned by the State and the one in use today.

When the new Capitol was completed, the old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000. Certain alterations were made to this old building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the massive two-story structure off the ground and building under it while it was suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Sangamon County Court House.

Ground was broken for the present Capitol, March 11, 1868. Formal laying of the cornerstone took place October 5th of the same year. Still unfinished, the building was first occupied in 1876. Twenty-one years after the Legislature first authorized its construction, the building finally was completed. Originally construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000, but before completion expenditures amounted to more than \$4,500,000.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin Cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter, upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor, facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893, illustrated on page 2. The figure was in the Illinois building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor is the Public Health central office. In the west is the Department of Public Works and Buildings general office and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Auditor, Public Assistance office of the State Auditor and the central offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and the Shipping Department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Lewis, Rainey Portraits

Recently a portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death Aug. 19, 1934, was hung on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts has been hung in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the

Secretary of State and also the offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a very finely decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills and the Legislative Council which aids Assemblymen to plan future legislation.

The Senate and House Chambers were recently re-decorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. The legislature meets in regular session from January through June in odd-numbered years. During a session, visitors are admitted to the galleries, which are reached from the fourth floor.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue

granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wascoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domes and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Lebanon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles liberating slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. The murals were not executed by any known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Mifflin after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In the niches about the second floor rotunda are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Wood (1860-61) and David E. Shanahan.

Mr. Shanahan served 42 years in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House five times.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant

commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrisson, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

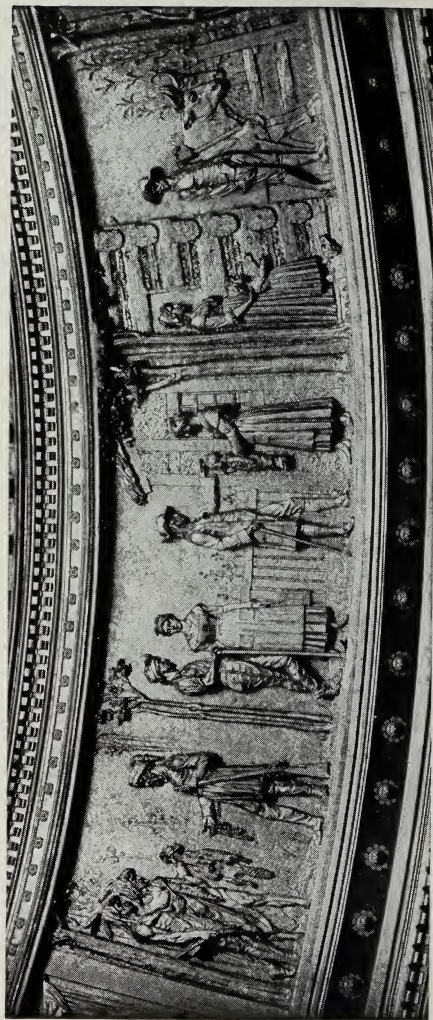
Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a frieze that is without a doubt the most artistic piece of decoration in Illinois' Capitol. It consists of a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order. The frieze was recently redecorated.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves respectively can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

Centennial Building Commemorates Illinois' Admission to Union

THE ILLINOIS Centennial Building, shown on the back of the booklet, designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Middle West. The cornerstone was laid in Oct. 5, 1918, and the building completed in July, 1923, at a cost of \$3,000,000. The site of the building is historic for under the northwest corner is the land on which stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. In this house Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and there Mrs. Lincoln died in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.



BAS RELIEF FRIEZE INSIDE CAPITOL DOME

This portion of the fine frieze inside the State House dome represents scenes in the lives of the pioneer settlers of Illinois. At the left is a fur trader bargaining with Indians, in the center a community life setting, and at the right a farmer saying farewell to his family before going to his fields.



Memorial Hall of the Illinois Centennial Building where are kept the State's historic regimental flags.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone, and one of its chief architectural features is a row of twelve beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns. Back of these columns are art windows that furnish light for the libraries within.

On the frieze on the north, west, south, and east sides are inscribed the name of prominent Illinoisans. The entrances to the buildings are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is the magnificent Memorial Hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Memorial Hall is 154 feet 8 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches wide. At its east end is the Gold Star Mother's Memorial, by Leon Hermant, dedicated on Dec. 11, 1930. The interior walls of the Hall are lined with Mankato stone to the ceiling, 25½ feet above the floor, this ceiling being covered, except in panel spaces with 18 carat gold leaf. The floor of the Hall is of Missouri marble and Mankato stone in square and circular patterns.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to the impressive Memorial Hall with its array of Illinois flags, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the public service departments of the State Library, the State Historical Library and the Lincoln Room. The Illinois State Library at the west end serves State officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries. It houses over 215,000 bound volumes, 300,000 pamphlets and documents, 840 current magazines, and an art collection of 30,000 items.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archaeological collections, also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art.

Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In an annex of the main building is a tastefully decorated auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Department of the Extension Division of the State Library which performs sterling service by making over 5,600,000 loans of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Division Building Is Added to Capitol Group

TO THE west of the Centennial Building is the Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000. Designed by the State Architect, the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State, in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet deep it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity when State needs so require in years to come.

Provides Unusual Protection

The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the public Catalog and

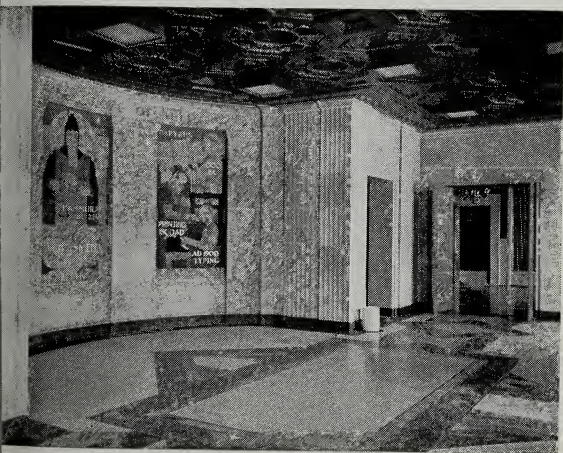


Conference Rooms on the first floor; another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a sculptured stone triple panel brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double



Lobby of Archives Division Building.

elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum," "Charity," "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Striking Knotty Pine Panels

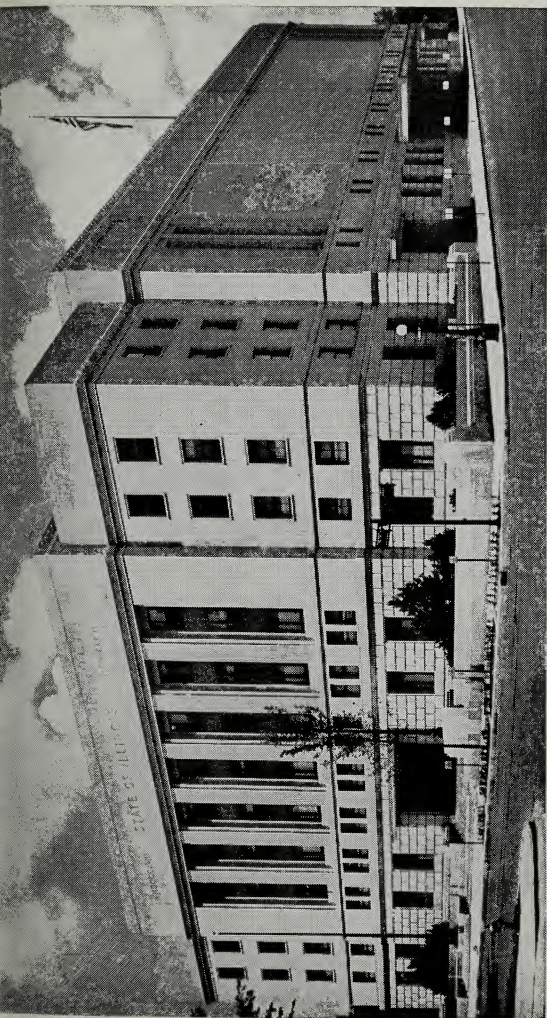
The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling with knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling, cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built in reference tables and light map and card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but to further guard against fire, a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

Armory and Office Building

TO THE north of the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the old Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands another Armory and Office building. The nucleus is a large auditorium and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Safety, the general offices of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Corrections, the Civil Service Commission, the Purchase and Supplies Division of the Department of Finance, the Immigrant Commission of the Department of Registration and Education, the Division of Fire Inspection and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.



State Armory and Office Building.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory are housed the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department, and the Department of Finance's Motor Fuel Tax, Oil Inspection, and Public Utility Tax divisions. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Architecture and Engineering and the U. S. National Park Service.

In the basement is a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriations for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its east end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeal either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Illinois Supreme Court Building erected in 1905. This houses the Appellate and Supreme Courts. The upper floor is given over to living quarters for the Supreme Court Judges when in session.

Tunnels Connect Buildings

A NETWORK of tunnels connects all buildings with the exception of the Supreme Court. The first tunnel to be constructed is that under Monroe Street, connecting the Power plant to the Capitol. This tunnel served for many years as a duct for heat pipes and water main. Ever increasing need for heat and water taxed the tunnel's capacity and in 1931 a new and much larger one was constructed. It is more than 500 feet long and "enters" the Capitol under the east wing. All plumbing except the lawn sprinkling water main was transferred to the new tunnel. The old tunnel seldom is used except for carting freight to and from the Capitol.

When the Centennial Building was erected, a tunnel was constructed to connect that building with the Capitol. This tunnel is more elaborate and is partitioned down the center. One side houses the plumbing and the other provides an all-weather passageway for pedestrians plying between the two buildings. Because of falling plaster and leaking roofs this tunnel was recently reconstructed. A leak-proof and sound-proof ceiling replaced the old plaster roof and a new modern fluorescent lighting system was installed.

Connecting this main tunnel is still another which provides basement entrance to the Archives building.



Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator illustrated on page 4, was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. On the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" shown on page 5, was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments, the bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice elected U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.



HERBERT GEORG PHOTO
SPRINGFIELD

Pierre Menard statue
in the State House
Grounds.

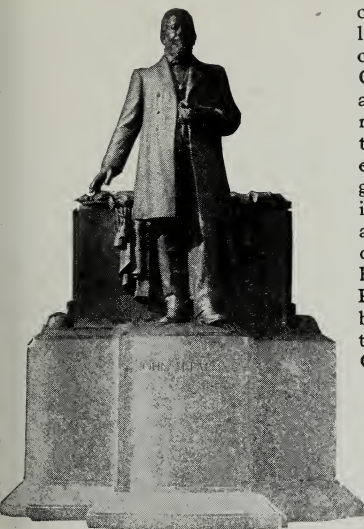
Pierre Menard Statue

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our First Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates, but curiously enough no record exists of the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888 and the papers of the day devoted three columns to the ceremony without a mention of the sculptor. Diligent search by the Historical Library has failed to solve the problem. The statue was cast by the Hollowell Granite Co. of Hollowell, Maine, but the firm has passed out of existence. The statue, however, is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1621. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished



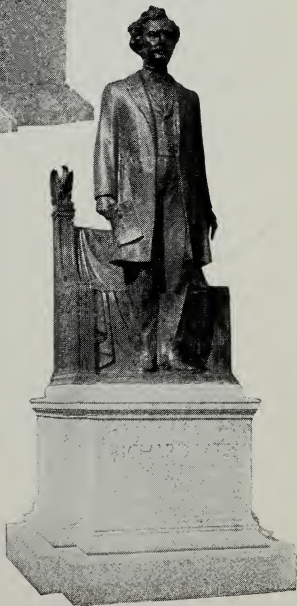
John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

career as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on Oct. 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.

Springfield and Lincoln

Beside the County Court House described earlier in this booklet, and the Lincoln Home and tomb, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841), 109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843), 203 S. Sixth St.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.

Lincoln Home and Tomb

The only home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State Division of Parks, as a museum and is open to the public from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

No visit to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

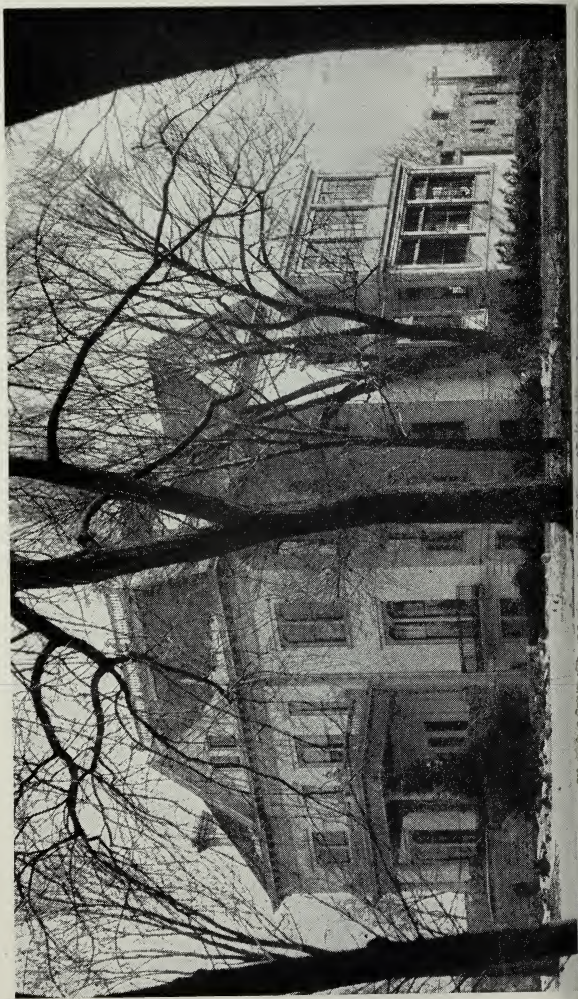
The tomb was dedicated on Oct. 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

Visit New Salem

Anyone interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state, will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 20 miles northwest of Springfield.

The first active step toward recreating New Salem came in 1906, when William Randolph Hearst bought the site and transferred it in trust to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association. In 1918 the land was transferred to the State of Illinois. The cornerstone for the first of the reconstructed buildings, the Berry-Lincoln store, was laid November 17, 1932.

The only original building in the village is the Onstot Cooper shop. It was built in 1834, moved to Petersburg in 1840, and returned to New Salem in 1922 by the Old Salem Lincoln League.



The Executive Mansion

SITUATED ON a beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth Streets is an imposing white brick structure—The Executive Mansion, official home of Illinois Governors since 1856.

From the time the Capital was moved to Springfield in 1839, until the present Mansion was built in 1856, the Governors lived in a house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Capitol Avenue, (then Market Street).

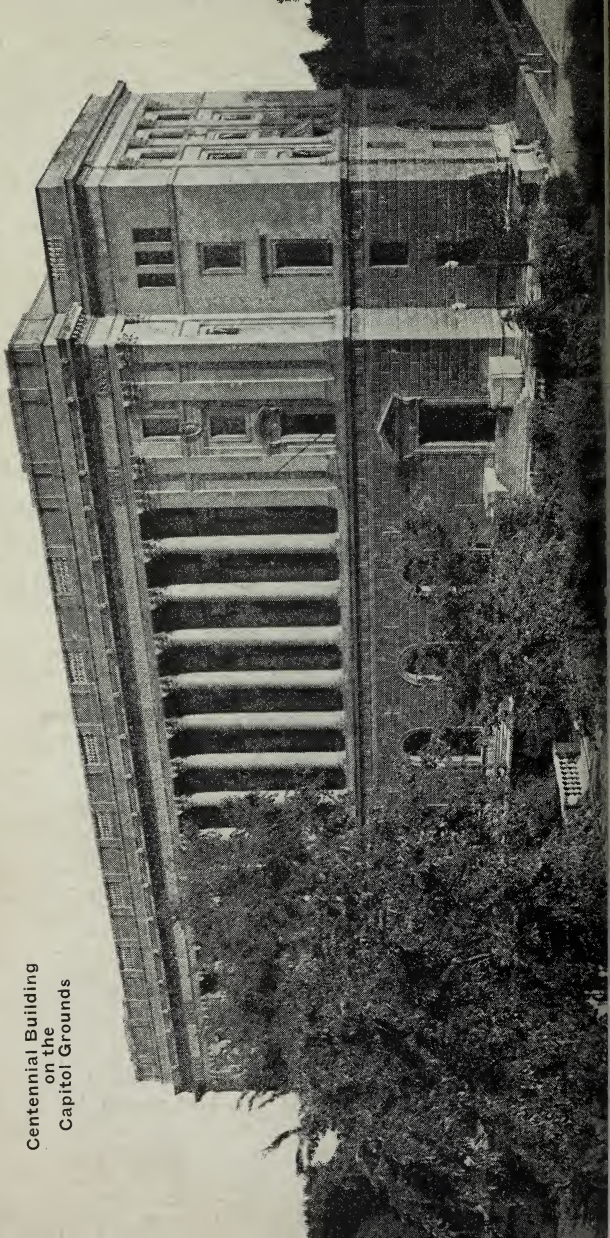
The first official act of the General Assembly looking towards the erection of the present Governor's Mansion was approved in 1853. The General Assembly in that year voting to construct an official residence for the Chief Executives, passed an appropriation of \$15,000. A commission composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor was appointed to purchase a site for the new residence. The commission also was authorized to sell the house and lot then occupied by the Governor and apply the proceeds of the sale to the \$15,000 already appropriated. The home was sold for \$2,680. However, the fund was found to be insufficient and in February, 1855, the Assembly voted an additional sum of \$16,000 to complete the structure, thus making the total original cost of the Mansion \$33,680.

In January, 1856, Governor Joel A. Matteson and his family moved into the newly completed structure, thus becoming the first Governor to occupy the Mansion, which since then has been the home of every Illinois Governor and the scene of many historical and colorful events.

Many times the original cost of the building has been expended upon the Mansion since its construction, as nearly every General Assembly has appropriated varying sums for improvements, such as repairing, remodeling and refurnishing.

The Mansion contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and purchased by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son who died at an early age, was named for Baker.

Centennial Building
on the
Capitol Grounds

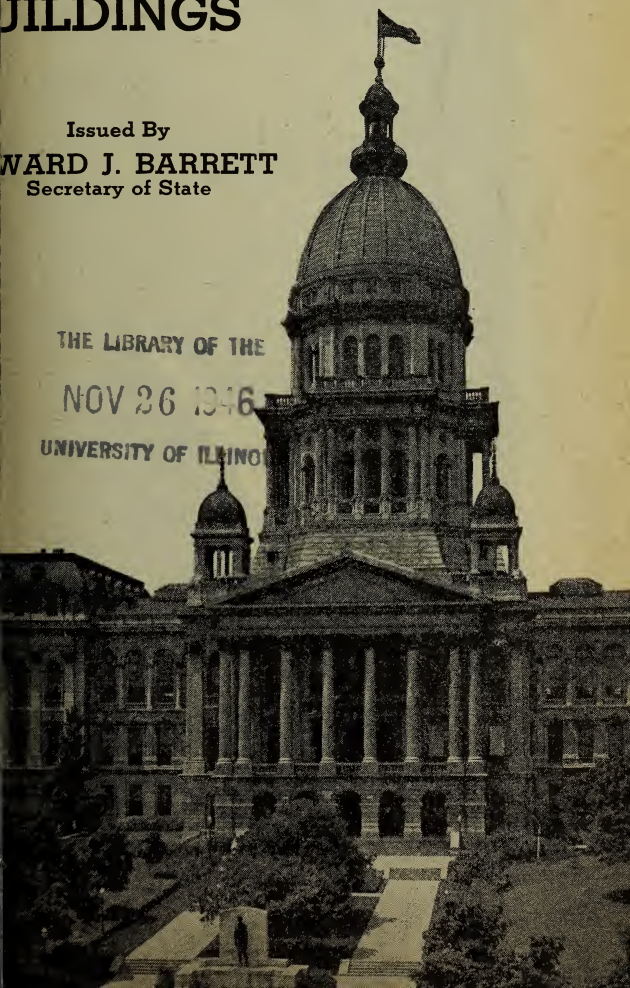


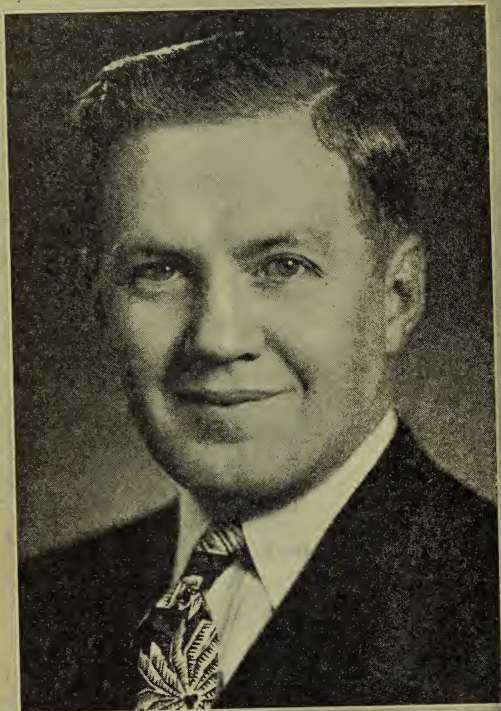
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Guide To

ILINOIS STATE BUILDINGS

Issued By
WARD J. BARRETT
Secretary of State

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EDWARD J. BARRETT
SECRETARY OF STATE

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Preface

The primary purpose of this booklet is to serve as a guide in pointing out to the public the more important points of interest relating to our magnificent Capitol and to provide information concerning the State's buildings, monuments, statues and paintings.

A deeper appreciation and sentiment is attached, when these splendid buildings and works of art are viewed with an historical understanding of how they became a part of our heritage.

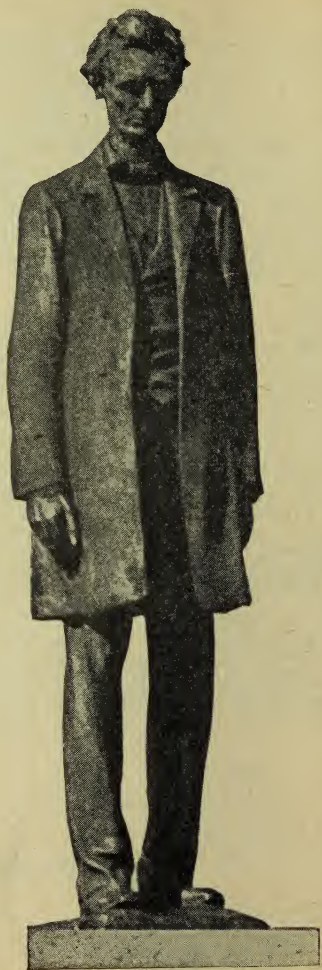
With this thought in mind, I have included in this booklet a brief outline of the growth and movement of Illinois Government from the modest rented State House in Kaskaskia of 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings here in Springfield.

It is hoped that the booklet will prove helpful not only to Capitol visitors but to students and historians as well.



Secretary of State

ILLINOIS—THE STATE OF



Abraham Lincoln statue in the State House grounds

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS



Stephen A. Douglas statue in the State House grounds.



Symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world, the above bronze figure stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. The statue commemorates the work of Illinois women at the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The bronze was first exhibited at the fair and later placed in the Capitol.

History of Illinois Capitols

BY EDWARD J. BARRETT

Secretary of State

ON December 3, 1818, Illinois became the twenty-first state to be admitted to the Federal Union and the more than a century and a quarter that has passed since that historic day, has provided Illinois with three seats of government and six Capitols.

Illinois' first State Capital was Kaskaskia, a thriving community of French origin, which had played a prominent role in early middlewest history. This little city, and Shawneetown, were in 1818, the most important settlements in the territory.

Situated on the Kaskaskia River, in what was later to become Randolph County, Kaskaskia was founded in 1703, when the Jesuits were transferred there from the Illinois Indian Mission at Des Peres (present St. Louis).

In 1778, George Rogers Clark and the little army of Virginians that accompanied him, captured Kaskaskia from the British and made it a part of the County of Virginia.

When Illinois territory was created by Act of Congress in 1809, Kaskaskia became the territorial Capital and nearly a decade later on January 16, 1818, Nathaniel Pope petitioned congress for Statehood for his adopted territory. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of States was duly passed and Illinois became a part of the Union on December 3, 1818.

First Capitol was Rented

The first Capitol or State House, was a rented two story limestone building. The lower floor was occupied by the House of Representatives and the chamber above by the Senate. Appropriations made to cover the rent of this building for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818, were as follows:

"To George Fisher for use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."

Meeting in this small building, the first General Assembly composed of 13 Senators and 27 Representatives, petitioned Congress for a grant of land to serve as a site for a new Capital. This request was granted and a committee of five was named to choose a site. They selected Reeves Bluff, later to be known as Vandalia, which was then a heavily wooded tract 80 miles northeast, up the Kaskaskia River from Kaskaskia.

Removal of the Capital to Vandalia was caused by land speculators who thought they might profit by starting a land boom in some new location.

Kaskaskia Deteriorates

After Vandalia became the Capital in 1820, Kaskaskia deteriorated, gradually disappearing under the waters of the Mississippi River, which lapped its shores. In 1881, the river went on one of its many rampages, changed its course, moving eastward and the



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.

outhwest to find its old channel. This action created an island and washed away a considerable portion of the ancient capital. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of Kaskaskia slipped into the Mississippi.

On the remaining portion of the island is a farming community of about 131 persons and it still bears the name of Kaskaskia, perhaps to perpetuate in memory the little Capital which lies beneath the murky Mississippi.

First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

The original Capitol at Vandalia was a two-story wooden building, with one big room on the ground floor for the House of Representatives, and two rooms on the second floor which were used by the Senate and the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the capitol.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on December 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

On December 9, 1823 fire destroyed this first State-owned Capitol. During the summer of 1824 a new building was constructed of wood and cost \$15,000. Soon thereafter agitation was started for the removal of the Capital to a site nearer the geographical center of the State. This sentiment caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833, whereby the voters at the following general election could decide the location for a new capital city.

The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County.

Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

Residents of Vandalia were determined that they should retain the capitol so in the summer of 1836, without authorization, and while the legislature was recessed they tore down the old Capitol. In its stead they erected a State House costing \$16,000. This gesture however was in vain for with the return of the General Assembly Lincoln was successful in having Springfield named Illinois' new Capital.

On February 25, 1837, the Assembly passed a bill providing that the Capital be moved from Vandalia



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building in Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.

some place nearer the center of the State, and three days later—February 28, 1837—Springfield was chosen as the new Capital City. Because of the Act of the Assembly in 1820, Vandalia was to continue as the Capital until December 1, 1840, but on June 20, 1839, Governor Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed to Springfield by July 4, 1839. However, the State Government did not actually function in Springfield until December, 1839.

The Eleventh General Assembly returned the Vandalia Capitol to the county of Fayette, and the city of Vandalia, and the old State house still stands, but once again is State property.

The cornerstone of the State's fourth Capitol was laid at Springfield on July 4, 1837. After many delays



Sangamon County Court House at Springfield as it looked before being remodeled. This building was started in 1837 and used as the State Capitol until it became too small for the State's growing needs, leading to the erection of the present State House. On May 4, 1865, in what is now the Circuit Court Room, Lincoln's remains lay in state before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

the building finally was completed in 1853 at a cost of \$260,000, double its original estimate.

The building occupied the center of the square, nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.



Sangamon County Court House as it now stands, being remodeled. This building, the State's former Capitol, was sold to Sangamon county. Certain alterations were made to the building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the entire structure off the ground and building under it while suspended, what is the ground floor of the Court House.

Present State House Planned in 1867

Illinois continued to prosper and gain in population, and soon it was apparent that a much larger Capitol would be needed. The enabling act was passed by the 18th General Assembly on February 24, 1867. This was the fifth of the buildings owned by the State and the only one in use today.

When the new Capitol was completed, the old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000. Certain alterations were made to this old building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the massive two-story structure off the ground and building under it while it was suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Sangamon County Court House.

Ground was broken for the present Capitol, March 1, 1868. Formal laying of the cornerstone took place October 5th of the same year. Still unfinished, the building was first occupied in 1876. Twenty-one years after the Legislature first authorized its construction, the building finally was completed. Originally construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000, but before completion expenditures amounted to more than \$4,500,000.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin Cross. The circular foundation, 2½ feet in diameter, upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 61 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor, facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893, illustrated on page 2. The figure was in the Illinois building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor is the Public Health central office. In the west is the Department of Public Works and Buildings general office and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Auditor, Public Assistance office of the State Auditor and the central offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and the Shipping Department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Lewis, Rainey Portraits

A portrait of the late Congressman Henry Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death Aug. 19, 1934, hangs on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts has been hung in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the

Secretary of State and also the offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Office, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a very finely decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills and the Legislative Council which aids Assemblymen to plan future legislation.

The Senate and House Chambers were recently re-decorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. The legislature meets in regular session from January through June in odd-numbered years. During session, visitors are admitted to the galleries, which are reached from the fourth floor.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue

granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Libon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles liberating slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. The murals were not executed by any known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Mifflin after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In the niches about the second floor rotunda are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Wood (1860-61) and David E. Shanahan.

Mr. Shanahan served 42 years in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House five times.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze carvings of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant

commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrisson, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a frieze that is without a doubt the most artistic piece of decoration in Illinois' Capitol. It consists of a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order. The frieze was recently redecorated.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves respectively can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

Centennial Building Commemorates Illinois' Admission to Union

THE ILLINOIS Centennial Building, shown on the back of the booklet, designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Middle West. The cornerstone was laid in Oct. 5, 1918, and the building completed in July, 1923, at a cost of \$3,000,000. The site of the building is historic for under the northwest corner is the land on which stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. In this house Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and there Mrs. Lincoln died in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.



Memorial Hall of the Illinois Centennial Building where are kept the State's historic regimental flags.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone, and one of its chief architectural features is a row of twelve beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns. Back of these columns are art windows that furnish light for the libraries within.

On the frieze on the north, west, south, and east sides are inscribed the name of prominent Illinoisans. The entrances to the buildings are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is the magnificent Memorial Hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Memorial Hall is 154 feet 8 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches wide. At its east end is the Gold Star Mother's Memorial, by Leon Hermant, dedicated on Dec. 11, 1930. The interior walls of the Hall are lined with Mankato stone to the ceiling, 25½ feet above the floor, this ceiling being covered, except in panel spaces with 18 carat gold leaf. The floor of the Hall is of Missouri marble and Mankato stone in square and circular patterns.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to the impressive Memorial Hall with its array of Illinois flags, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the public service departments of the State Library, the State Historical Library and the Lincoln Room. The Illinois State Library at the west end serves State officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries. It houses over 215,000 books, volumes, 300,000 pamphlets and documents, 840 current magazines, and an art collection of 30,000 items.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in the Library are constantly being added to and form a fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archaeological collections, also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art.

Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In an annex of the main building is a tastefully decorated auditorium which seats about 800 people. The third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Department of the Extension Division of the State Library which performs sterling service by making over 5,600,000 loans of books to schools, and library communities throughout the State.

Archives Division Building Is Added to Capitol Group

TO THE west of the Centennial Building is the Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000. Designed by the State Architect, the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State, in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet deep it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity when State needs so require in years to come.

Provides Unusual Protection

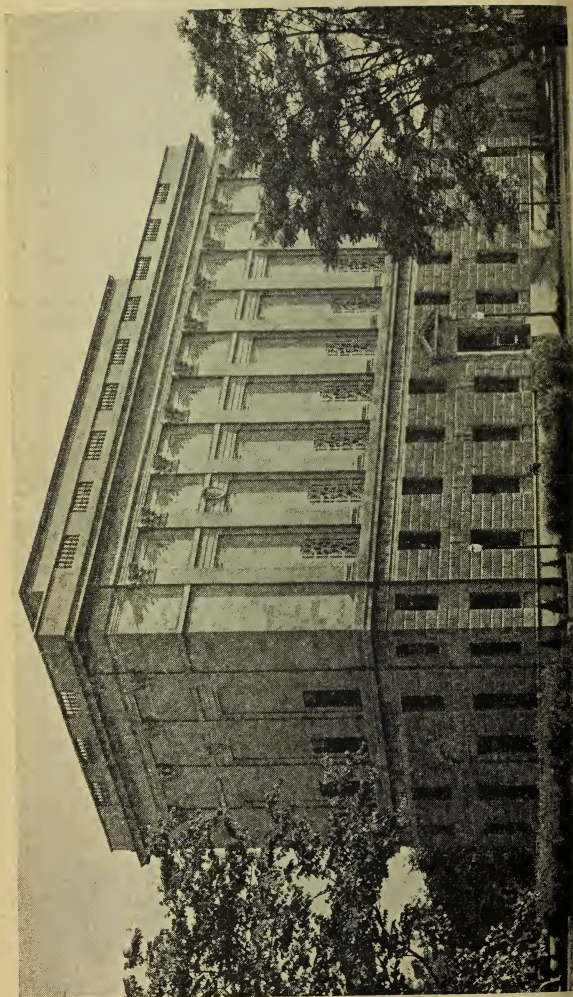
The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the public Catalog and



Conference Rooms on the first floor; another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a sculptured stone triple panel brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double



Lobby of Archives Division Building.

elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum," "Charity," "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Striking Knotty Pine Panels

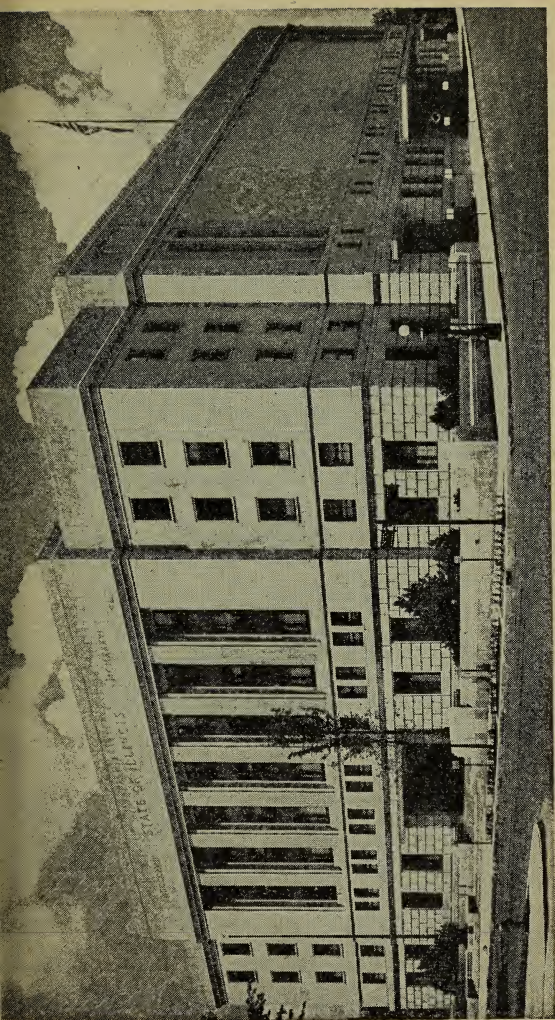
The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but to further guard against fire, a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

Armory and Office Building

TO THE north of the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the old Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands another Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Safety, the general offices of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Correction, the Civil Service Commission, the Purchase and Supplies Division of the Department of Finance, the Immigrant Commission of the Department of Registration and Education, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.



State Armory and Office Building.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory are housed the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department, and the Department of Finance's Motor Fuel Tax, Oil Inspection, and Public Utility Tax divisions. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Architecture and Engineering and the U. S. National Park Service.

In the basement is a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriations for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

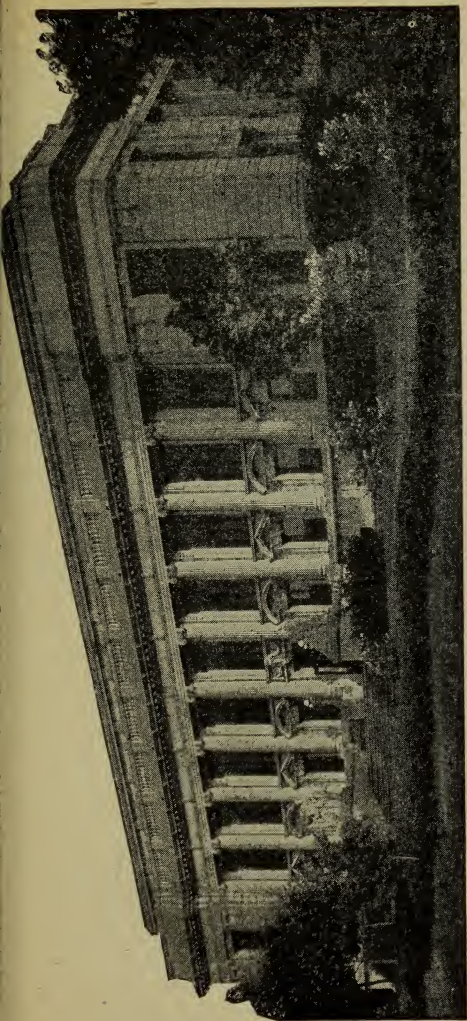
On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its east end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeal either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

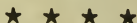
Illinois Supreme Court Building erected in 1905. This houses the Appellate and Supreme Courts. The upper floor is given over to living quarters for the Supreme Court Judges when in session.

Tunnels Connect Buildings

A NETWORK of tunnels connects all buildings with the exception of the Supreme Court. The first tunnel to be constructed is that under Monroe Street, connecting the Power plant to the Capitol. This tunnel served for many years as a duct for heat pipes and water mains. Ever increasing need for heat and water taxed the tunnel's capacity and in 1931 a new and much larger one was constructed. It is more than 500 feet long and "enters" the Capitol under the east wing. All plumbing except the lawn sprinkling water main was transferred to the new tunnel. The old tunnel seldom is used except for carting freight to and from the Capitol.

When the Centennial Building was erected, a tunnel was constructed to connect that building with the Capitol. This tunnel is more elaborate and is partitioned down the center. One side houses the plumbing and the other provides an all-weather passageway for pedestrians plying between the two buildings. Because of falling plaster and leaking roofs this tunnel was recently reconstructed. A leak-proof and sound-proof ceiling replaced the old plaster roof and a new modern fluorescent lighting system was installed.

Connecting this main tunnel is still another which provides basement entrance to the Archives building.



Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator illustrated on page 4, was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. On the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" shown on page 5, was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments, the bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice elected U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue

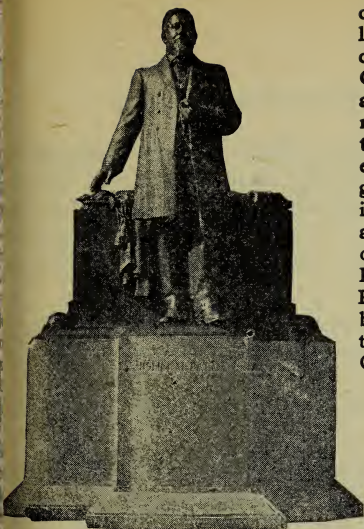
Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1841. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our First Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates, but curiously enough no record exists of the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design

consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888 and the papers of the day devoted three columns to the ceremony without a mention of the sculptor. Diligent search by the Historical Library has failed to solve the problem. The statue was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine, but the firm has passed out of existence. The statue, however, is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1621. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished



John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

career as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on Oct. 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.

Springfield and Lincoln

Beside the County Court House described earlier in this booklet, and the Lincoln Home and tomb, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St.
Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841)
109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843)
203 S. Sixth St.


Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.

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Lincoln Home and Tomb

The only home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State Division of Parks, as a museum and is open to the public from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

No visit to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

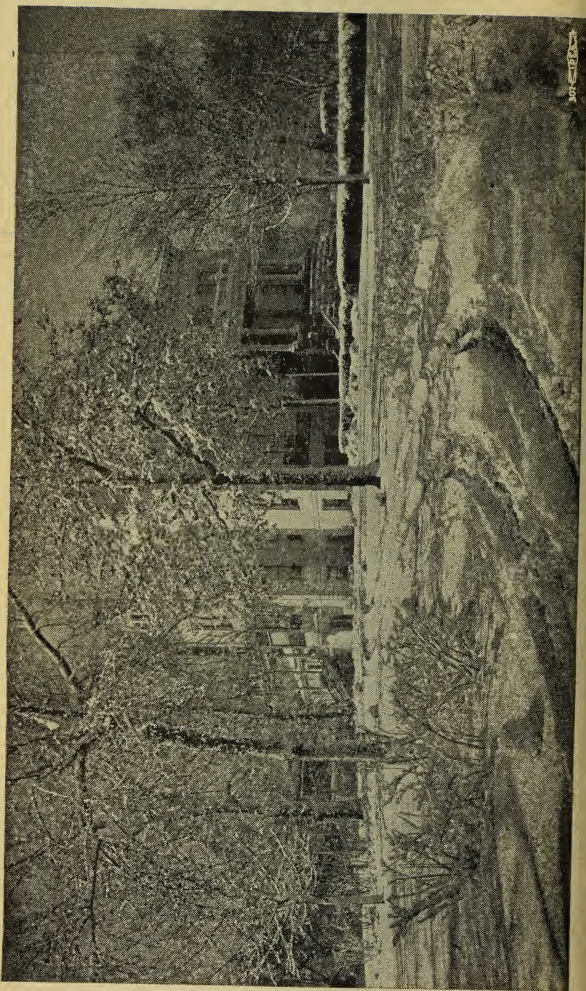
The tomb was dedicated on Oct. 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

Visit New Salem

Anyone interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state, will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 20 miles northwest of Springfield.

The first active step toward recreating New Salem came in 1906, when William Randolph Hearst bought the site and transferred it in trust to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association. In 1918 the land was transferred to the State of Illinois. The cornerstone for the first of the reconstructed buildings, the Berry-Lincoln store, was laid November 17, 1932.

The only original building in the village is the Onstot Cooper shop. It was built in 1834, moved to Petersburg in 1840, and returned to New Salem in 1922 by the Old Salem Lincoln League.



The Executive Mansion

SITUATED ON a beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth Streets is an imposing white brick structure—The Executive Mansion, official home of Illinois Governors since 1856.

From the time the Capital was moved to Springfield in 1839, until the present Mansion was built in 1856, the Governors lived in a house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Capitol Avenue, (then Market Street).

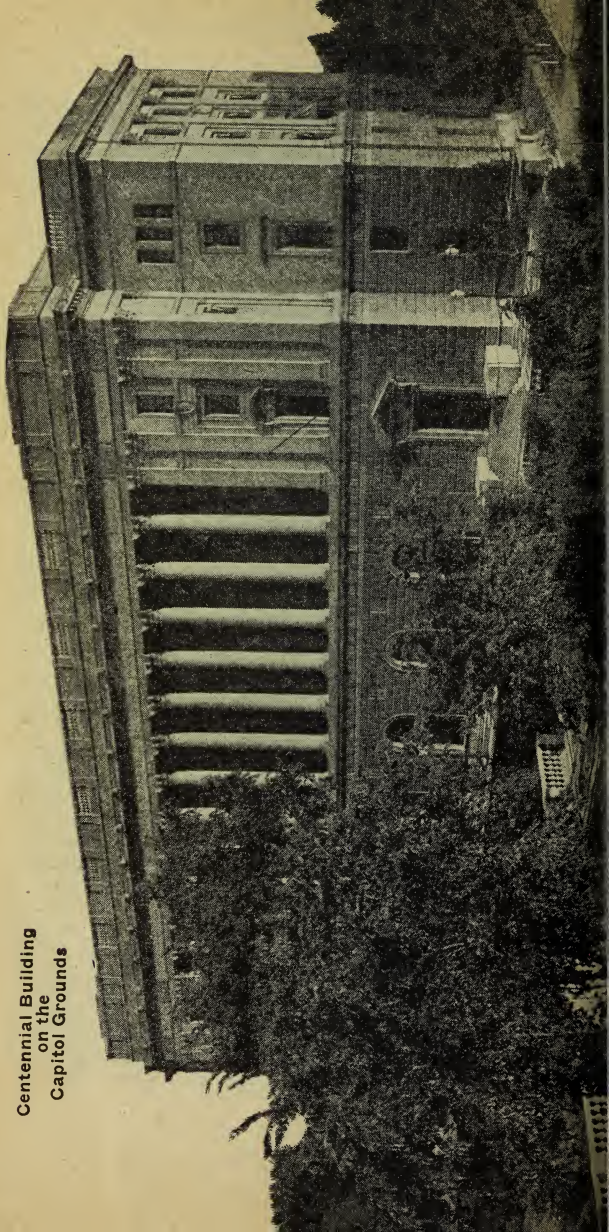
The first official act of the General Assembly looking towards the erection of the present Governor's Mansion was approved in 1853. The General Assembly in that year voting to construct an official residence for the Chief Executives, passed an appropriation of \$15,000. A commission composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor was appointed to purchase a site for the new residence. The commission also was authorized to sell the house and lot then occupied by the Governor and apply the proceeds of the sale to the \$15,000 already appropriated. The home was sold for \$2,680. However, the fund was found to be insufficient and in February, 1855, the Assembly voted an additional sum of \$16,000 to complete the structure, thus making the total original cost of the Mansion \$33,680.

In January, 1856, Governor Joel A. Matteson and his family moved into the newly completed structure, thus becoming the first Governor to occupy the Mansion, which since then has been the home of every Illinois Governor and the scene of many historical and colorful events.

Many times the original cost of the building has been expended upon the Mansion since its construction, and nearly every General Assembly has appropriated varying sums for improvements, such as repairing, remodeling and refurnishing.

The Mansion contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and purchased by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son who died at an early age, was named for Baker.

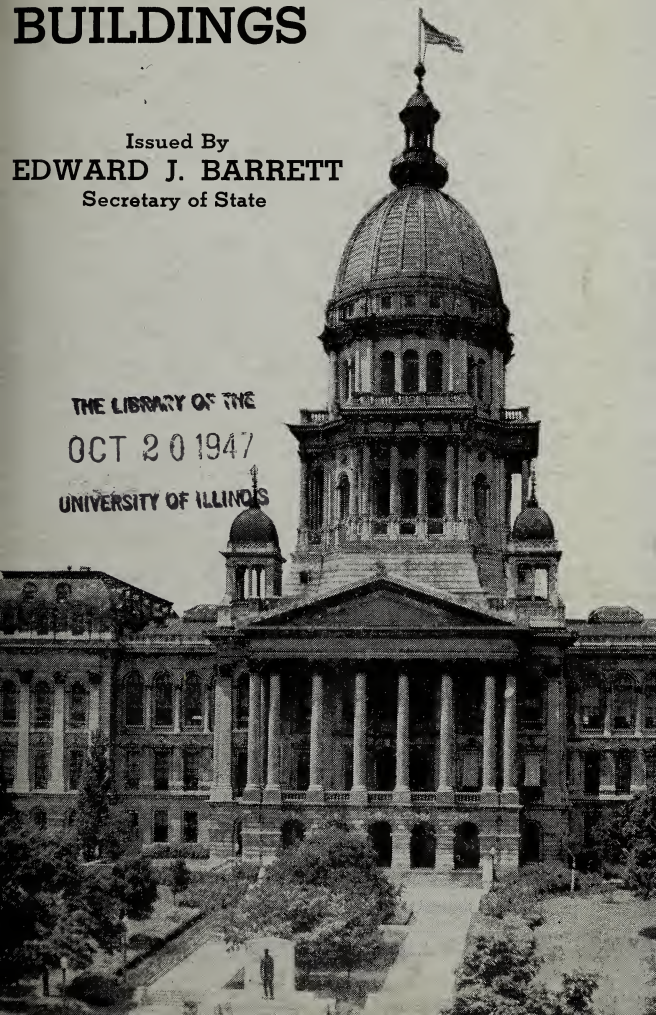
Centennial Building
on the
Capitol Grounds

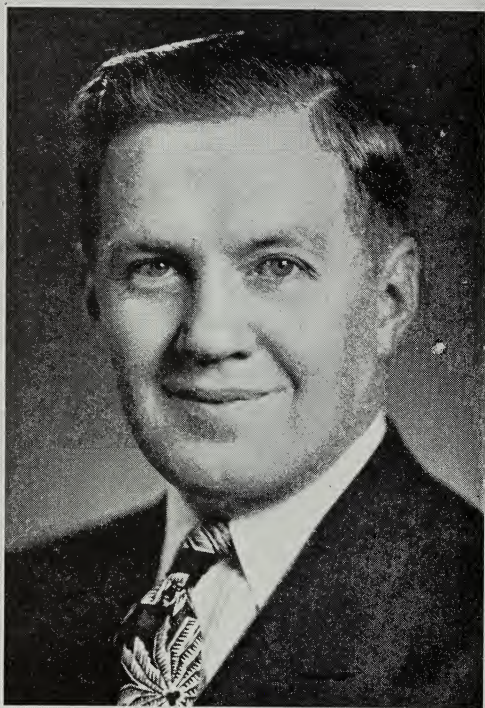


Guide To **ILLINOIS STATE BUILDINGS**

Issued By
EDWARD J. BARRETT
Secretary of State

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 20 1947
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS





EDWARD J. BARRETT
SECRETARY OF STATE

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Preface

The primary purpose of this booklet is to serve as a guide in pointing out to the public the more important points of interest relating to our magnificent Capitol and to provide information concerning the State's buildings, monuments, statues and paintings.

A deeper appreciation and sentiment is attached, when these splendid buildings and works of art are viewed with an historical understanding of how they became a part of our heritage.

With this thought in mind, I have included in this booklet a brief outline of the growth and movement of Illinois Government from the modest rented State House in Kaskaskia of 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings here in Springfield.

It is hoped that the booklet will prove helpful not only to Capitol visitors but to students and historians as well.



Secretary of State

ILLINOIS—THE STATE OF



Abraham Lincoln statue In the State House grounds.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS



Stephen A. Douglas statue in the State House grounds.



Symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world, the above bronze figure stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. The statue commemorates the work of Illinois women at the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The bronze was first exhibited at the fair and later placed in the Capitol.

History of Illinois Capitols

BY EDWARD J. BARRETT

Secretary of State

ON December 3, 1818, Illinois became the twenty-first state to be admitted to the Federal Union and the more than a century and a quarter that has passed since that historic day, has provided Illinois with three seats of government and six Capitols.

Illinois' first State Capital was Kaskaskia, a thriving community of French origin, which had played a prominent role in early middlewest history. This little city, and Shawneetown, were in 1818, the most important settlements in the territory.

Situated on the Kaskaskia River, in what was later to become Randolph County, Kaskaskia was founded in 1703, when the Jesuits were transferred there from the Illinois Indian Mission at Des Peres (present St. Louis).

In 1778, George Rogers Clark and the little army of Virginians that accompanied him, captured Kaskaskia from the British and made it a part of the County of Virginia.

When Illinois territory was created by Act of Congress in 1809, Kaskaskia became the territorial Capital and nearly a decade later on January 16, 1818, Nathaniel Pope petitioned congress for Statehood for his adopted territory. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of States was duly passed and Illinois became a part of the Union on December 3, 1818.

First Capitol was Rented

The first Capitol or State House, was a rented two story limestone building. The lower floor was occupied by the House of Representatives and the chamber above by the Senate. Appropriations made to cover the rent of this building for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818, were as follows:

"To George Fisher for use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."

Meeting in this small building, the first General Assembly composed of 13 Senators and 27 Representatives, petitioned Congress for a grant of land to serve as a site for a new Capital. This request was granted and a committee of five was named to choose a site. They selected Reeves Bluff, later to be known as Vandalia, which was then a heavily wooded tract 80 miles northeast, up the Kaskaskia River from Kaskaskia.

Removal of the Capital to Vandalia was caused by land speculators who thought they might profit by starting a land boom in some new location.

Kaskaskia Deteriorates

After Vandalia became the Capital in 1820, Kaskaskia deteriorated, gradually disappearing under the waters of the Mississippi River, which lapped its shores. In 1881, the river went on one of its many rampages, changed its course, moving eastward and then



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building at Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.

southwest to find its old channel. This action created an island and washed away a considerable portion of the ancient capital. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of Kaskaskia slipped into the Mississippi.

On the remaining portion of the island is a farming community of about 131 persons and it still bears the name of Kaskaskia, perhaps to perpetuate in memory the little Capital which lies beneath the murky Mississippi.

First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

The original Capitol at Vandalia was a two-story wooden building, with one big room on the ground floor for the House of Representatives, and two rooms on the second floor which were used by the Senate and the

Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on December 4, 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

On December 9, 1823 fire destroyed this first State-owned Capitol. During the summer of 1824 a new building was constructed of wood and cost \$15,000. Soon thereafter agitation was started for the removal of the Capital to a site nearer the geographical center of the State. This sentiment caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833, whereby the voters at the following general election could decide the location for a new Capital city.

The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

Residents of Vandalia were determined that they should retain the capitol so in the summer of 1836, without authorization, and while the legislature was recessed, they tore down the old Capitol. In its stead they erected a State House costing \$16,000. This gesture however, was in vain for with the return of the General Assembly, Lincoln was successful in having Springfield named as Illinois' new Capital.

On February 25, 1837, the Assembly passed a bill, providing that the Capital be moved from Vandalia to some place nearer the center of the State, and three days

later—February 28, 1837—Springfield was chosen as the new Capital City. Because of the Act of the Assembly in 1820, Vandalia was to continue as the Capital until December 1, 1840, but on June 20, 1839, Governor Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed to Springfield by July 4, 1839. However, the State Government did not actually function in Springfield until December, 1839.

The Eleventh General Assembly returned the Vandalia Capitol to the county of Fayette, and the city of Vandalia, and the old State house still stands, but once again is State property.

The cornerstone of the State's fourth Capitol was laid at Springfield on July 4, 1837. After many delays the building finally was completed in 1853 at a total cost of \$260,000, double its original estimate.

The building occupied the center of the square, nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

Illinois continued to prosper and gain in population, and soon it was apparent that a much larger Capitol would be needed. The enabling act was passed by the 25th General Assembly on February 24, 1867. This was the fifth of the buildings owned by the State and the one in use today.

When the new Capitol was completed, the old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000. Certain



Building at the top was the State's fourth capitol. When the present statehouse was occupied the building was sold to Sangamon county for use as a Court House. Certain alterations were made to the building, the most remarkable being that of raising the entire structure and building under it, while it was suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Court House.



alterations were made to this old building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the massive two-story structure off the ground and building under it while it was suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Sangamon County Court House.

Ground was broken for the present Capitol, March 11, 1868. Formal laying of the cornerstone took place October 5th of the same year. Still unfinished, the building was first occupied in 1876. Twenty-one years after the Legislature first authorized its construction, the building finally was completed. Originally construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000, but before completion expenditures amounted to more than \$4,500,000.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin Cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter, upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor, facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893, illustrated on page 2. This figure was in the Illinois building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor is the Public Health central office. In the west is the Department of Public Works and Buildings general office and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Auditor, Public Assistance office of the State Auditor, and the central offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and its Shipping Department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Lewis, Rainey Portraits

A portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death Aug. 19, 1934, hangs on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts has been hung in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the

Secretary of State and also the offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a very finely decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills and the Legislative Council which aids Assemblymen to plan future legislation.

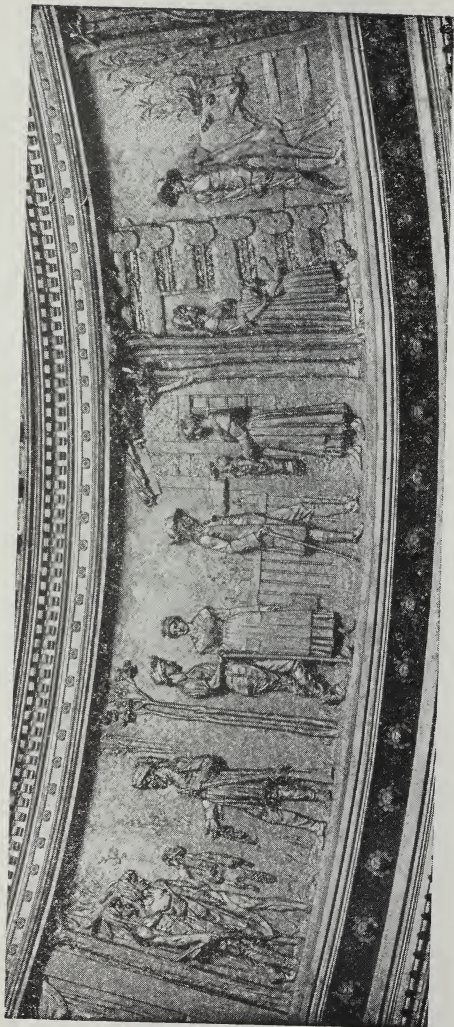
The Senate and House Chambers were recently re-decorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. The legislature meets in regular session from January through June in odd-numbered years. During a session, visitors are admitted to the galleries, which are reached from the fourth floor.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue



BAS RELIEF FRIEZE INSIDE CAPITOL DOME

This portion of the fine frieze inside the State House dome represents scenes in the lives of the pioneer settlers of Illinois. At the left is a fur trader bargaining with Indians, in the center a community life setting, and at the right a farmer saying farewell to his family before going to his fields.

granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In the niches about the second floor rotunda are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Wood (1860-61) and David E. Shanahan.

Mr. Shanahan served 42 years in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House five times.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant,

commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrisson, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a frieze that is without a doubt the most artistic piece of decoration in Illinois' Capitol. It consists of a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order. The frieze was recently redecorated.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves respectively can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

Centennial Building Commemorates Illinois' Admission to Union

THE ILLINOIS Centennial Building, shown on the back of the booklet, designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Middle West. The cornerstone was laid in Oct. 5, 1918, and the building completed in July, 1923, at a cost of \$3,000,000. The site of the building is historic for under the northwest corner is the land on which stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. In this house Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and there Mrs. Lincoln died in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.



Memorial Hall of the Illinois Centennial Building where are kept the State's historic regimental flags.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone, and one of its chief architectural features is a row of twelve beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns. Back of these columns are art windows that furnish light for the libraries within.

On the frieze on the north, west, south, and east sides are inscribed the name of prominent Illinoisans. The entrances to the buildings are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is the magnificent Memorial Hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Memorial Hall is 154 feet 8 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches wide. At its east end is the Gold Star Mother's Memorial, by Leon Hermant, dedicated on Dec. 11, 1930. The interior walls of the Hall are lined with Mankato stone to the ceiling, 25½ feet above the floor, this ceiling being covered, except in panel spaces with 18 carat gold leaf. The floor of the Hall is of Missouri marble and Mankato stone in square and circular patterns.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to the impressive Memorial Hall with its array of Illinois flags, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the public service departments of the State Library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. The Illinois State Library at the west end serves State officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries. It houses over 320,000 bound volumes, 339,000 pamphlets and documents, 889 current magazines, and an art collection of 35,000 items.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archaeological collections, also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art.

Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In an annex of the main building is a tastefully decorated auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Department of the Extension Division of the State Library which performs sterling service by making over 500,000 loans annually of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Division Building Is Added to Capitol Group

TO THE west of the Centennial Building is the Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000. Designed by the State Architect, the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State, in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet deep it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity when State needs so require in years to come.

Provides Unusual Protection

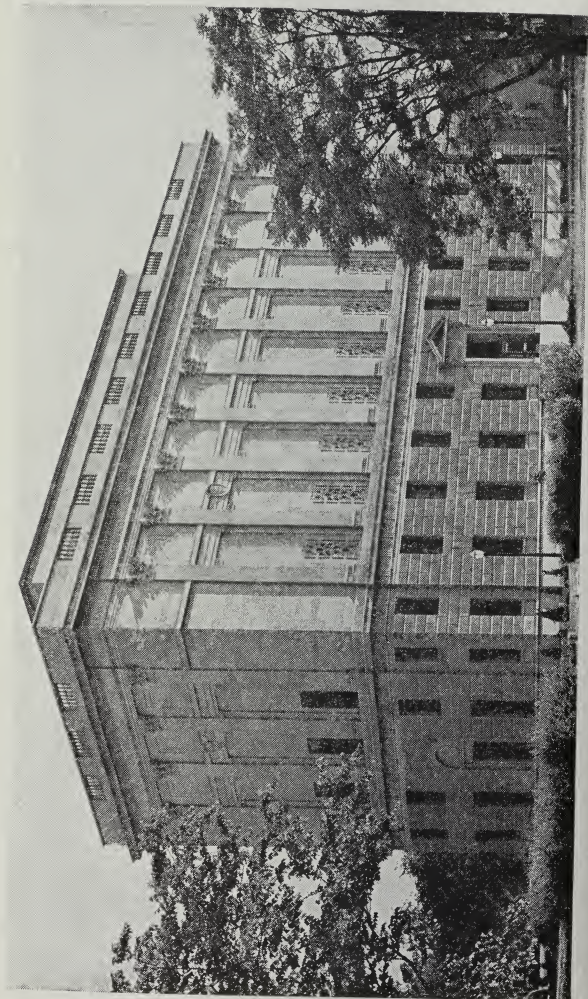
The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the public Catalog and



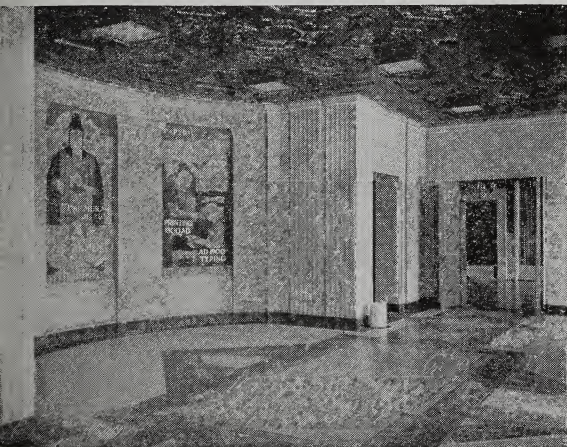
Archives Building on the Capitol grounds

Conference Rooms on the first floor; another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a sculptured stone triple panel brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double



Lobby of Archives Division Building.

elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum," "Charity," "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Modern Fire Protection Installed

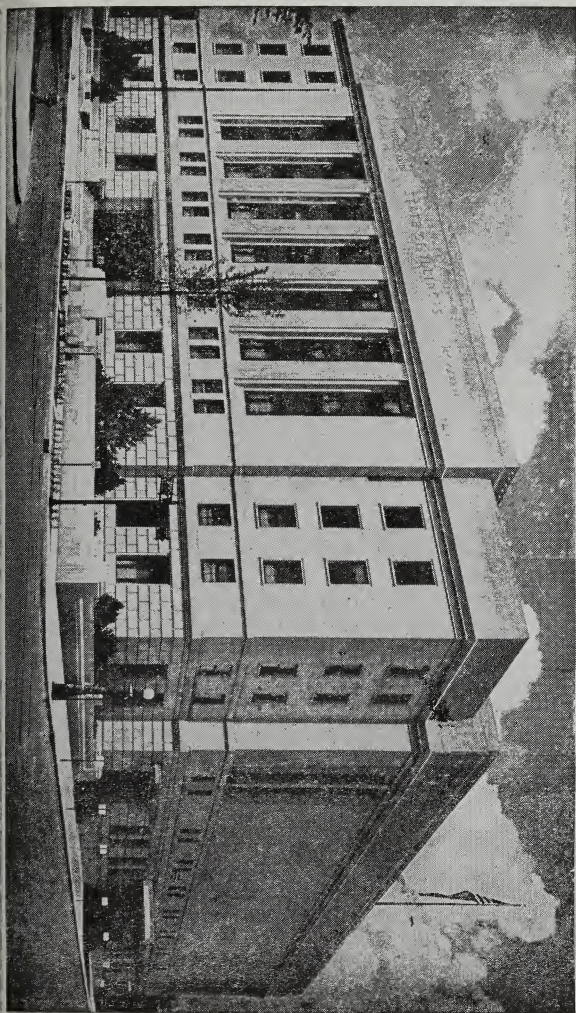
The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but to further guard against fire, a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

Armory and Office Building

TO THE north of the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the old Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands another Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Safety, the general offices of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Correction, the Civil Service Commission, the Purchase and Supplies Division of the Department of Finance, the Immigrant Commission of the Department of Registration and Education, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.



On the East Adams Street side of the Armory are housed the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department, and the Department of Finance's Motor Fuel Tax, Oil Inspection, and Public Utility Tax divisions. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Architecture and Engineering and the U. S. National Park Service.

In the basement is a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriations for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

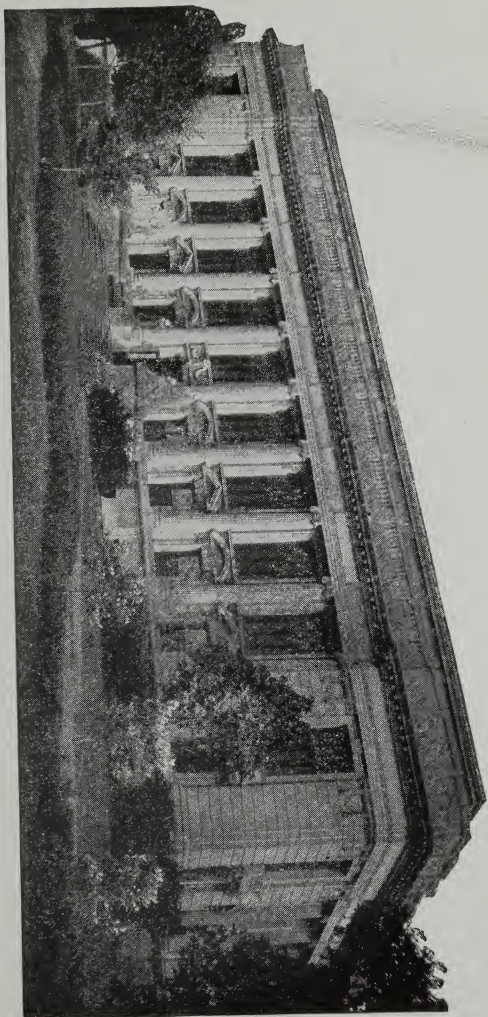
On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its east end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeal either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Illinois Supreme Court Building erected in 1905. This houses the Appellate and Supreme Courts. The upper floor is given over to living quarters for the Supreme Court Judges when in session.

Tunnels Connect Buildings

A NETWORK of tunnels connects all buildings with the exception of the Supreme Court. The first tunnel to be constructed is that under Monroe Street, connecting the Power plant to the Capitol. This tunnel served for many years as a duct for heat pipes and water main. Ever increasing need for heat and water taxed the tunnel's capacity and in 1931 a new and much larger one was constructed. It is more than 500 feet long and "enters" the Capitol under the east wing. All plumbing except the lawn sprinkling water main was transferred to the new tunnel. The old tunnel seldom is used except for carting freight to and from the Capitol.

When the Centennial Building was erected, a tunnel was constructed to connect that building with the Capitol. This tunnel is more elaborate and is partitioned down the center. One side houses the plumbing and the other provides an all-weather passageway for pedestrians plying between the two buildings. Because of falling plaster and leaking roofs this tunnel was recently reconstructed. A leak-proof and sound-proof ceiling replaced the old plaster roof and a new modern fluorescent lighting system was installed.

Connecting this main tunnel is still another which provides basement entrance to the Archives building.



Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator illustrated on page 4, was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. On the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" shown on page 5, was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments, the bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice elected U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.



Pierre Menard statue
in the State House
Grounds.

Pierre Menard Statue

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our First Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates. John H. Mahoney, Indianapolis, was the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888. The statue was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine. The statue is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1621. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished



John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

career as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.

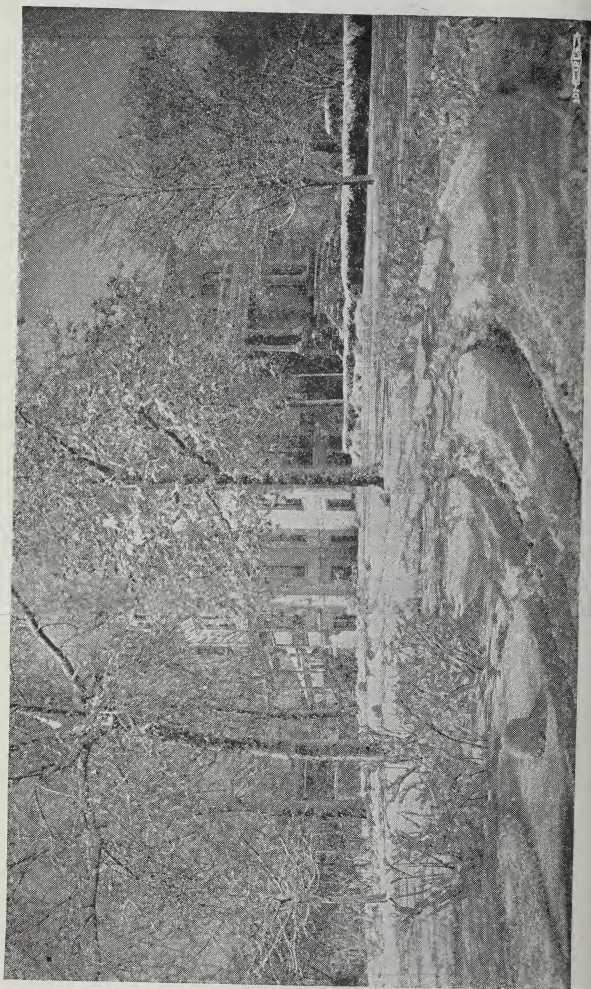
Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on Oct. 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.



The Executive Mansion, official home of the Governors of Illinois since 1856.

The Executive Mansion

SITUATED ON a beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth Streets is an imposing white brick structure—The Executive Mansion, official home of Illinois Governors since 1856.

From the time the Capital was moved to Springfield in 1839, until the present Mansion was built in 1856, the Governors lived in a house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Capitol Avenue, (then Market Street).

The first official act of the General Assembly looking towards the erection of the present Governor's Mansion was approved in 1853. The General Assembly in that year voting to construct an official residence for the Chief Executives, passed an appropriation of \$15,000. A commission composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor was appointed to purchase a site for the new residence. The commission also was authorized to sell the house and lot then occupied by the Governor and apply the proceeds of the sale to the \$15,000 already appropriated. The home was sold for \$2,680. However, the fund was found to be insufficient and in February, 1855, the Assembly voted an additional sum of \$16,000 to complete the structure, thus making the total original cost of the Mansion \$33,680.

In January, 1856, Governor Joel A. Matteson and his family moved into the newly completed structure, thus becoming the first Governor to occupy the Mansion, which since then has been the home of every Illinois Governor and the scene of many historical and colorful events.

Many times the original cost of the building has been expended upon the Mansion since its construction, as nearly every General Assembly has appropriated varying sums for improvements, such as repairing, remodeling and refurnishing.

The Mansion contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and purchased by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son who died at an early age, was named for Baker.

Springfield and Lincoln

Beside the County Court House described earlier in this booklet, and the Lincoln Home and tomb, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841), 109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843), 203 S. Sixth St.


Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.

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Lincoln Home and Tomb

The only home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State Division of Parks, as a museum and is open to the public from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

No visit to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

The tomb was dedicated on Oct. 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

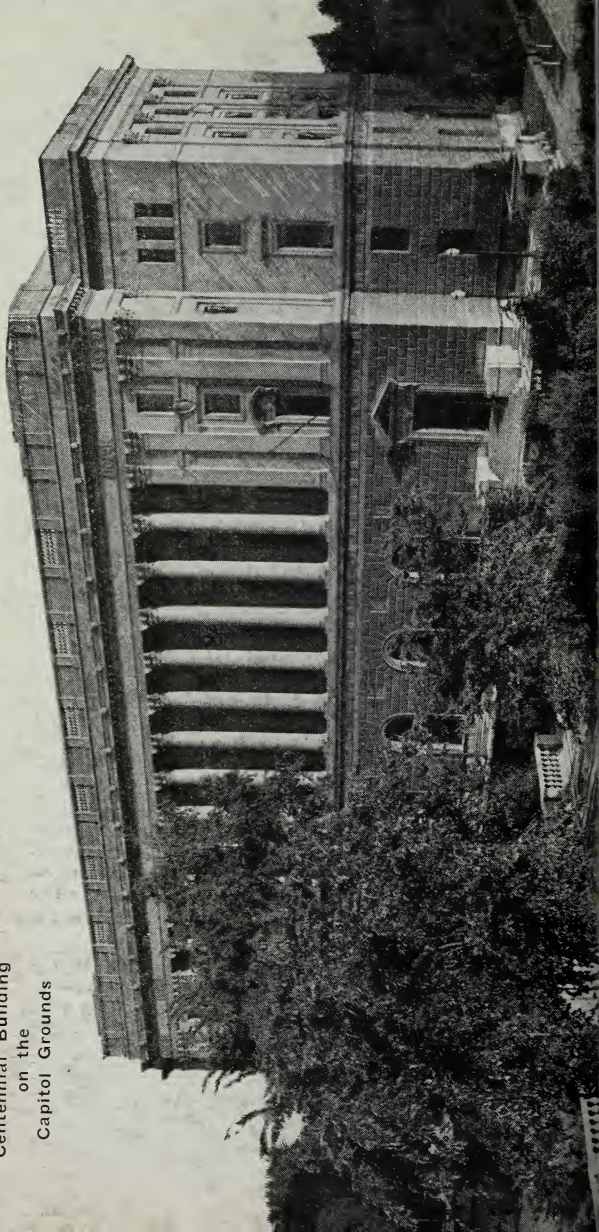
Visit New Salem

Anyone interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state, will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 20 miles northwest of Springfield.

The first active step toward recreating New Salem came in 1906, when William Randolph Hearst bought the site and transferred it in trust to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association. In 1918 the land was transferred to the State of Illinois. The cornerstone for the first of the reconstructed buildings, the Berry-Lincoln store, was laid November 17, 1932.

The only original building in the village is the Onstot Cooper shop. It was built in 1834, moved to Petersburg in 1840, and returned to New Salem in 1922 by the Old Salem Lincoln League.

Centennial Building
on the
Capitol Grounds



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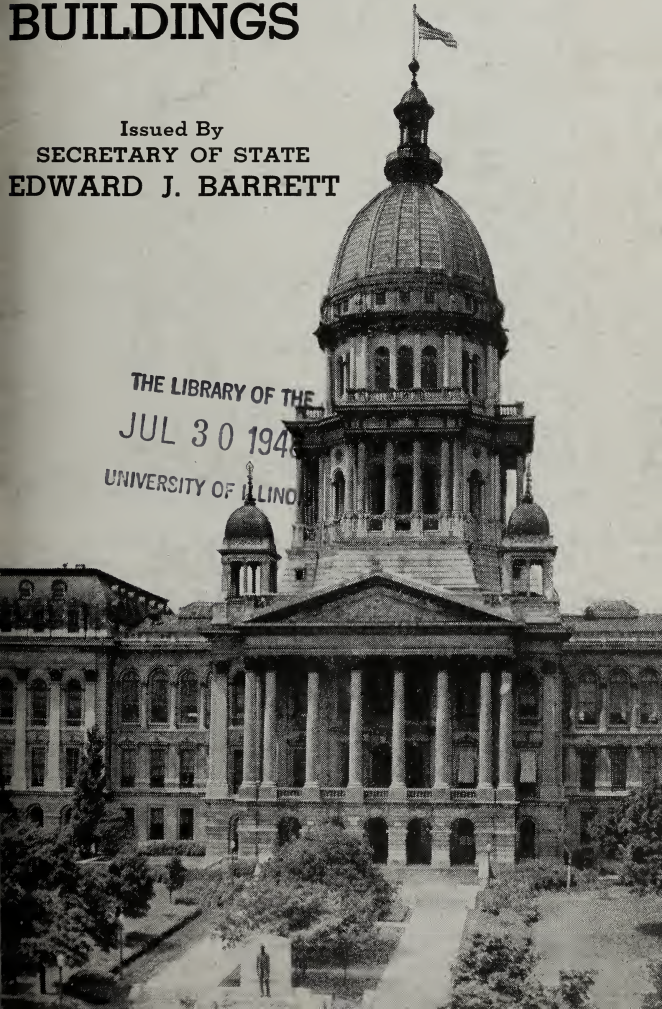
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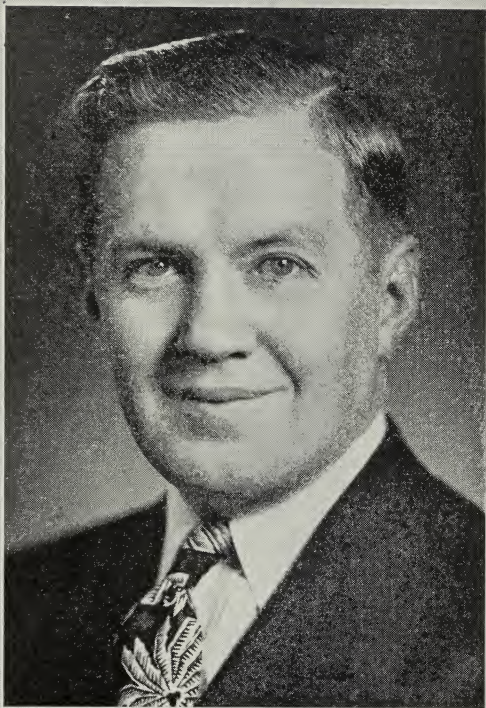
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ILLINOIS STATE BUILDINGS

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SECRETARY OF STATE
EDWARD J. BARRETT

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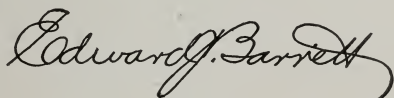
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Preface . . .

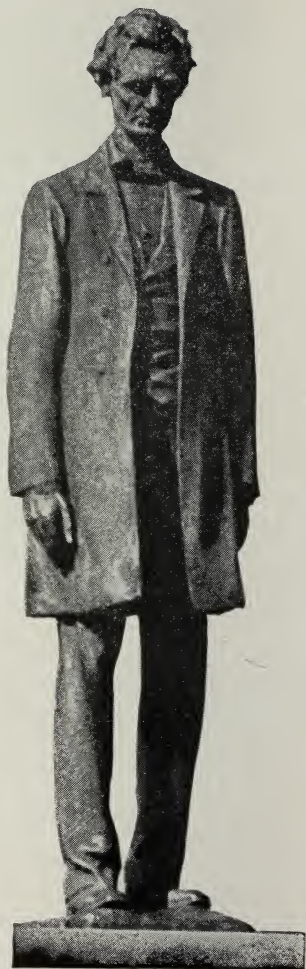
The primary purpose of this booklet is to serve as a guide in pointing out to the public the more important points of interest relating to our magnificent Capitol and to provide information concerning the State's buildings, monuments, statues and paintings.

Because these buildings and works are a part of our State's heritage, the booklet includes a brief outline of the growth and movement of Illinois Government from the modest rented State House in Kaskaskia of 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings here in Springfield.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward J. Barnett". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Secretary of State".

Secretary of State

ILLINOIS — THE STATE OF



Abraham Lincoln statue on the State House grounds.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS



Stephen A. Douglas statue on the State House grounds.



Symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world, this bronze figure stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. The statue commemorates the work of Illinois women at the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The bronze was first exhibited at the fair and later placed in the Capitol.

History of Illinois Capitols

BY EDWARD J. BARRETT

Secretary of State

ON December 3, 1818, Illinois became the twenty-first state to be admitted to the Federal Union and the more than a century-and-a-quarter that has passed since that historic day has provided Illinois with three seats of government and six Capitols.

Illinois' first State Capital was Kaskaskia, a thriving community of French origin, which had played a prominent role in early middlewest history. This little city, and Shawneetown, were in 1818, the most important settlements in the territory.

Situated on the Kaskaskia River, in what was later to become Randolph County, Kaskaskia was founded in 1703, when the Jesuits were transferred there from the Illinois Indian Mission at Des Peres (present St. Louis).

In 1778 George Rogers Clark and the little army of Virginians that accompanied him captured Kaskaskia from the British and made it a part of the County of Virginia.

When Illinois territory was created by Act of Congress in 1809, Kaskaskia became the territorial Capital and nearly a decade later on January 16, 1818, Nathaniel Pope petitioned congress for Statehood for his adopted territory. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of States was duly passed and Illinois became a part of the Union on December 3, 1818.

First Capitol was Rented

The first Capitol or State House was a rented two story limestone building. The lower floor was occupied by the House of Representatives and the chamber above by the Senate. Appropriations made to cover the rent of this building for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818, were as follows:

"To George Fisher for use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."

Meeting in this small building, the first General Assembly composed of 13 Senators and 27 Representatives petitioned Congress for a grant of land to serve as a site for a new Capital. This request was granted and a committee of five was named to choose a site. They selected Reeves Bluff, later to be known as Vandalia, which was then a heavily wooded tract 80 miles northeast, up the Kaskaskia River from Kaskaskia.

Removal of the Capital to Vandalia was caused by land speculators who thought they might profit by starting a land boom in some new location.

Kaskaskia Deteriorates

After Vandalia became the Capital in 1820, Kaskaskia deteriorated, gradually disappearing under the waters of the Mississippi River which lapped its shores. In 1881 the river went on one of its many rampages, changed its course, moving eastward and then



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. With the encroachment of the Mississippi at its Junction with the Kaskaskia River, the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building at Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.

southwest to find its old channel. This action created an island and washed away a considerable portion of the ancient capital. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of Kaskaskia slipped into the Mississippi.

On the remaining portion of the island is a farming community of about 131 persons and it still bears the name of Kaskaskia, perhaps to perpetuate in memory the little Capitol which lies beneath the murky Mississippi.

First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

The original Capitol at Vandalia was a two-story wooden building, with one big room on the ground floor for the House of Representatives, and two rooms on the second floor which were used by the Senate and the

Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on December 4, 1820, and during its session passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

On December 9, 1823 fire destroyed this first State-owned Capitol. During the summer of 1824 a new building was constructed of wood and cost \$15,000. Soon thereafter agitation was started for the removal of the Capital to a site nearer the geographical center of the State. This sentiment caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 whereby the voters at the following general election could decide the location for a new Capital city.

The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the Capital of Illinois to Springfield. He was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

Residents of Vandalia were determined that they should retain the Capitol so in the summer of 1836, without authorization, and while the legislature was recessed, they torn down the old Capitol. In its stead they erected a State House costing \$16,000. This gesture, however, was in vain for with the return of the General Assembly, Lincoln was successful in having Springfield named as Illinois' new Capital.

On February 25, 1837, the Assembly passed a bill providing that the Capital be moved from Vandalia to some place nearer the center of the State. Three days

later—February 28, 1837—Springfield was chosen as the new Capital City. Because of the Act of the Assembly in 1820, Vandalia was to continue as the Capital until December 1, 1840, but on June 20, 1839, Governor Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed to Springfield by July 4, 1839. The State Government did not actually function in Springfield, however, until December, 1839.

The Eleventh General Assembly returned the Vandalia Capitol to the county of Fayette and the city of Vandalia. The old State house still stands, but once again is State property.

The cornerstone of the State's fourth Capitol was laid at Springfield on July 4, 1837. After many delays the building finally was completed in 1853 at a total cost of \$260,000, double its original estimate.

The building occupied the center of the square, nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, and had headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency. His remains rested in the building on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

Illinois continued to prosper and gain in population and soon it was apparent that a much larger Capitol would be needed. The enabling act for the construction of the fifth and present Capitol was passed by the 25th General Assembly on February 24, 1867.

When the new Capitol was completed the old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000. Certain



Building above was the State's fourth capitol. When the present statehouse was occupied the building was sold to Sangamon county for use as a Court House. Certain alterations were made to the building, the most remarkable being that of raising the entire structure and building under it what now is the ground floor of the Court House.



alterations were made to this old building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the massive two-story structure off the ground and building under it what now is the ground floor of the Sangamon County Court House.

Ground was broken for the present Capitol March 11, 1868. Formal laying of the cornerstone took place October 5th of the same year. Although unfinished, the building was occupied in 1876. Twenty-one years after the Legislature first authorized its construction, the building finally was completed. Originally, construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000, but before completion, expenditures amounted to more than \$4,500,000.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin Cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter, upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor, facing toward the east and in the center of the building, is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893 (illustrated on page 4). This figure was in the Illinois building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor is the Public Health central office. In the west is the Department of Public Works and Buildings' general office and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Auditor, Public Assistance office of the State Auditor, and the central offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, and the Secretary of State's Supply and Shipping Departments. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Lewis, Rainey Portraits

A portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death Aug. 19, 1934, hangs on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's reception room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death, with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts hangs in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the

Secretary of State and also the offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses an elaborately decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills and the Legislative Council which aids Assemblymen in planning future legislation.

The Senate and House Chambers were recently re-decorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. The legislature meets in regular session from January through June in odd-numbered years. During a session, visitors are admitted to the galleries, which are reached from the fourth floor.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue

granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors is of vari-colored domestic and imported marble, including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee and Concord.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any known artist but on contract by a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians. The site and date of the treaty-making have not been established. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures symbolizing War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In the niches about the second floor rotunda are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Wood (1860-61) and David E. Shanahan.

Mr. Shanahan served 42 years in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House five times.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S.

senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrisson, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a frieze that is one of the most artistic pieces of decoration in Illinois' Capitol. It consists of a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order. The frieze was recently redecorated.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves respectively can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

Centennial Building

THE ILLINOIS Centennial Building, shown on the back of the booklet, commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union. It is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Middle West. The cornerstone was laid in Oct. 5, 1918, and the building completed in July, 1923, at a cost of \$3,000,000. The site of the building is historic for under the northwest corner is the land on which stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. In this house Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and there Mrs. Lincoln died in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.



Memorial Hall of the Illinois Centennial Building where are kept the State's historic regimental flags.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone, and one of its chief architectural features is a row of twelve beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns. Back of these columns are art windows.

On the frieze on the north, west, south, and east sides are inscribed the names of prominent Illinoisans. The entrances to the buildings are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is the magnificent Memorial Hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Memorial Hall is 154 feet 8 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches wide. At its east end is the Gold Star Mother's Memorial, by Leon Hermant, dedicated on Dec. 11, 1930. The interior walls of the Hall are lined with Mankato stone to the ceiling, 25½ feet above the floor, this ceiling being covered, except in panel spaces, with 18 carat gold leaf. The floor of the Hall is of Missouri marble and Mankato stone in square and circular patterns.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to the impressive Memorial Hall with its array of Illinois flags, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and State Museum on Third Floor

On the third floor are the public service departments of the State Library and the State Historical Library with its Lincoln Room.

The Illinois State Library at the west end serves State officials, private individuals, groups, schools and local libraries. It houses more than 400,000 bound volumes, 360,000 pamphlets and documents, 902 current magazines, an art collection of 40,000 items and 5,000 recordings.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archaeological collections, also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art.

Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In an annex of the main building is a tastefully decorated auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Department of the Extension Services Unit of the State Library which in 1947 loaned 1,105,000 books and 5,500 pictures to individuals, schools, groups and non-library communities in the State.

Archives Building

TO THE west of the Centennial Building is the Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library. The structure was completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000. Designed by the State Architect, the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet deep it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity.

Provides Scientific Protection

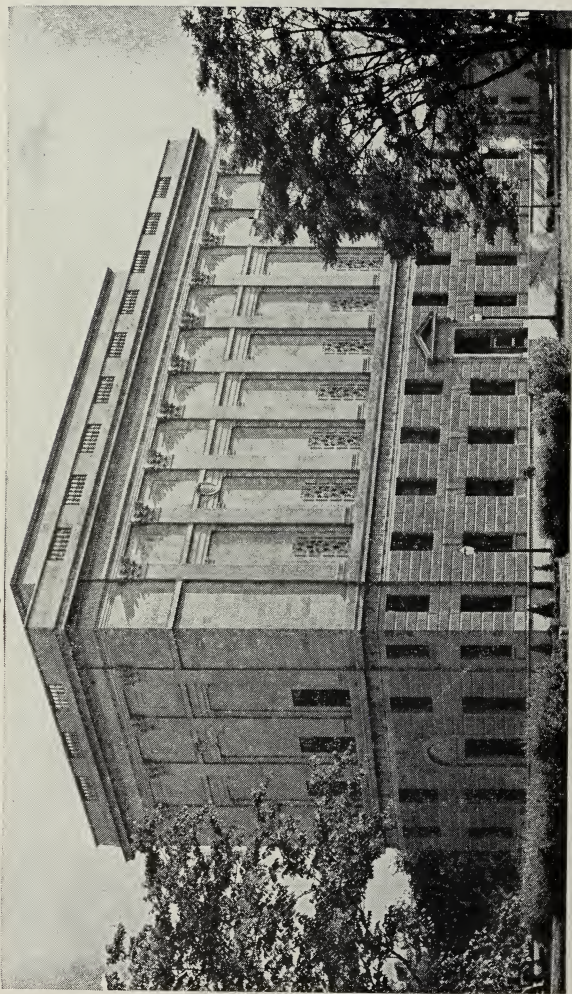
The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults which hold 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the public Catalog and



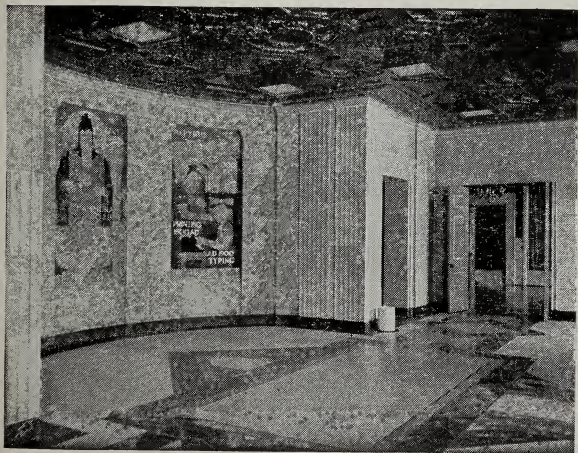
Archives Building on the Capitol grounds. - Only three buildings of similar design have been constructed in the United States.

Conference Rooms on the first floor. Another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office is on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a sculptured stone triple panel brilliantly colored. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double



Lobby of Archives Division Building.

elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum," "Charity," "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court" and "Equity."

To the right of the first floor lobby is the Museum decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Modern Fire Protection Installed

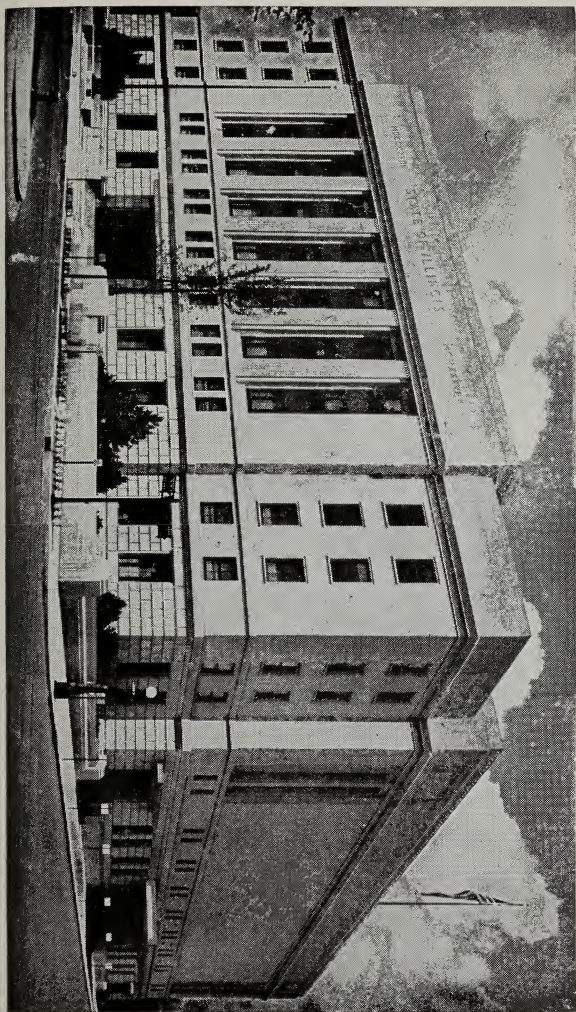
The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built-in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but to further guard against fire, a modern fire alarm system has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

Armory and Office Building

TO THE north of the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the old Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands another Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Safety, the general offices of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Correction, the Civil Service Commission, the Purchase and Supplies Division of the Department of Finance, the Immigrant Commission of the Department of Registration and Education, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Department of Agriculture Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards.



State Armory and Office Building.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory are housed the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department, and the Department of Finance's Motor Fuel Tax, Oil Inspection, and Public Utility Tax divisions. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Architecture and Engineering and the U. S. National Park Service.

In the basement is a rifle range, shower rooms and storage vaults for various State offices.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue facing the State House is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriations for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

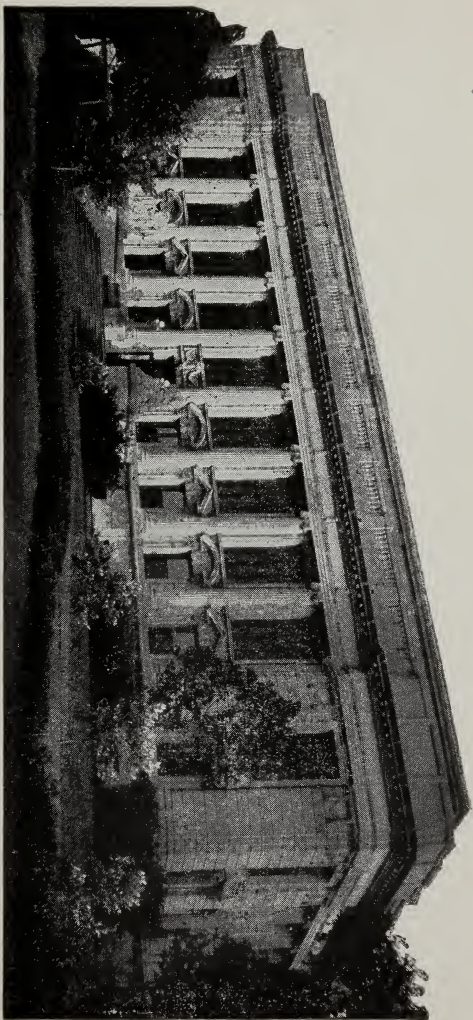
On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its east end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while the court is in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members. In order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeal either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Illinois Supreme Court Building erected in 1905. This houses the Appellate and Supreme Courts. The upper floor is given over to living quarters for the Supreme Court Judges when in session.

Tunnels Connect Buildings

A NETWORK of tunnels connects all buildings in the Capital group with the exception of the Supreme Court. The first tunnel to be constructed is that under Monroe Street, connecting the Power plant to the Capitol. This tunnel served for many years as a duct for heat pipes and water mains. Ever increasing need for heat and water taxed the tunnel's capacity and in 1931 a new and much larger one was constructed. It is more than 500 feet long and enters the Capitol under the east wing. All plumbing except the lawn sprinkling water main was transferred to the new tunnel. The old tunnel seldom is used except for carting freight to and from the Capitol.

When the Centennial Building was erected a tunnel was constructed to connect that building with the Capitol. This tunnel is more elaborate and is partitioned down the center. One side houses piping and the other provides an all-weather passageway between the two buildings for pedestrians.

Connecting with this main tunnel is still another which provides basement entrance to the Archives building.



Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary accent the grounds on the east approach to the Capitol. They are of Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whom contributed to the richness of the State's history.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator (illustrated on page 2) was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor. It was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. On the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" (shown on page 3) was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments. The bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court. He resigned this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice elected U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue



Pierre Menard statue
in the State House
Grounds.

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he prospered in business he began to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he became President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our First Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates. John H. Mahoney, Indianapolis, was the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards and Joseph Gillespie. The statue, which was dedicated on June 10, 1888, was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine. The statue is a good likeness as it was designed from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1621. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished

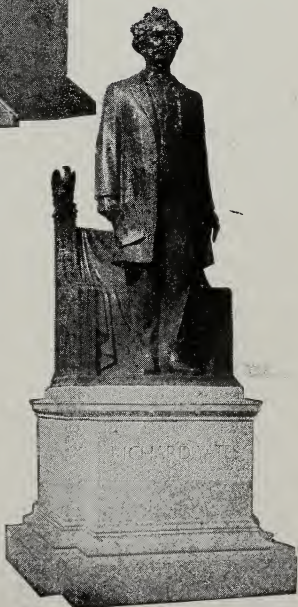


John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

Richard Yates Statue

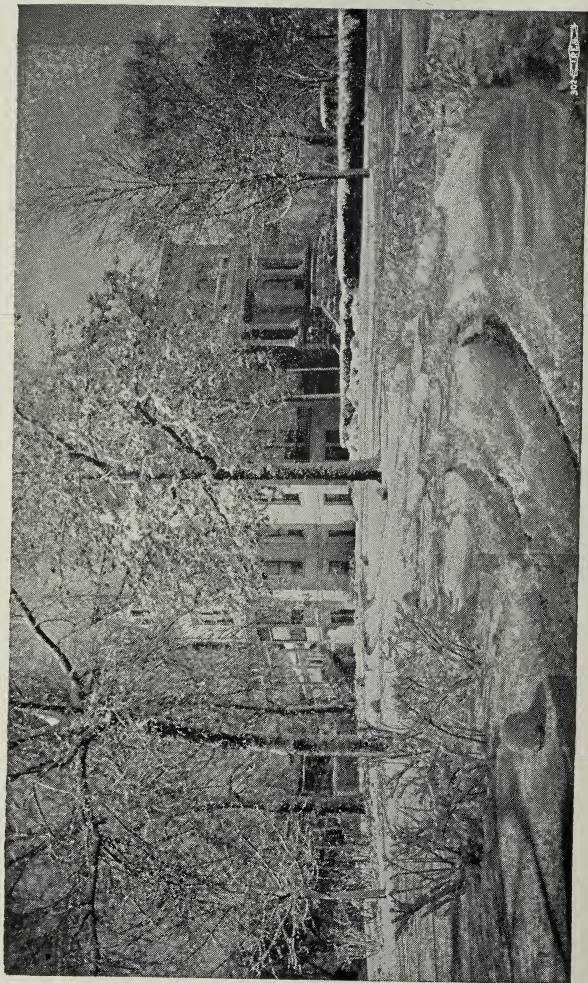
The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on Oct. 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.

career as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.



The Executive Mansion, official home of the Governors of Illinois since 1856.

The Executive Mansion

SITUATED ON a beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth Streets is an imposing white brick structure—The Executive Mansion, official home of Illinois Governors since 1856.

From the time the Capital was moved to Springfield in 1839, until the present Mansion was built in 1856, the Governors lived in a house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Capitol Avenue (then Market Street).

The first official act of the General Assembly looking towards the erection of the present Governor's Mansion was approved in 1853. The General Assembly in that year voted to construct an official residence for the Chief Executives and passed an appropriation of \$15,000. A commission composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor was appointed to purchase a site for the new residence. The commission also was authorized to sell the house and lot then occupied by the Governor and apply the proceeds of the sale to the \$15,000 already appropriated. The home was sold for \$2,680. The fund was found to be insufficient, however, and in February, 1855, the Assembly voted an additional sum of \$16,000 to complete the structure, bringing the total original cost of the Mansion to \$33,680.

In January, 1856, Governor Joel A. Matteson and his family moved into the newly completed structure, thus becoming the first Governor to occupy the Mansion, which since then has been the home of every Illinois Governor and the scene of many historical and colorful events.

Many times the original cost of the building has been expended upon the Mansion since its construction, as nearly every General Assembly has appropriated varying sums for improvements, repairing or refurnishing.

The Mansion contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and purchased by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son who died at an early age was named for Baker.

Springfield and Lincoln

Beside the County Court House described earlier in this booklet, and the Lincoln Home and tomb, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets mark the following places with Lincoln associations:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth Street. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841), 109 North Fifth Street.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843), 203 South Sixth Street.


Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 South Fifth Street.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 East Adams Street. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams Street. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 North Sixth Street. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.

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Lincoln Home and Tomb

The only home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State Division of Parks as a museum and is open to the public from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

No visit to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by car or bus.

The tomb was dedicated on Oct. 15, 1874. In 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of the State Architect. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

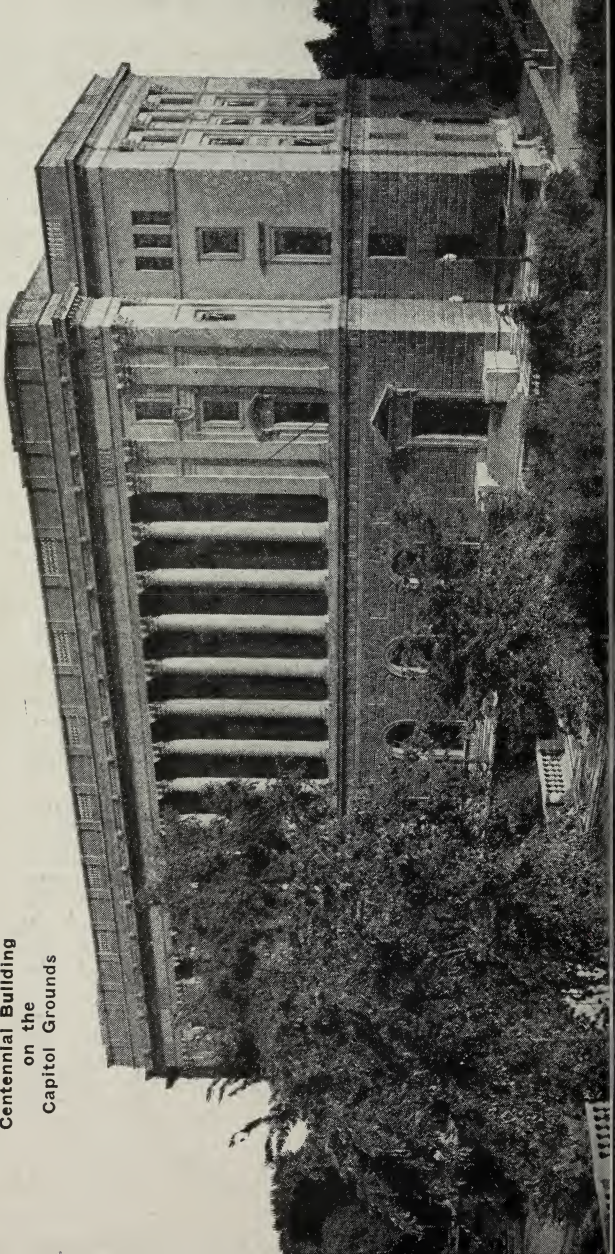
New Salem State Park

Anyone interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 20 miles northwest of Springfield.

The first active step toward recreating New Salem came in 1906 when William Randolph Hearst bought the site and transferred it in trust to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association. In 1918 the land was transferred to the State of Illinois. The cornerstone for the first of the reconstructed buildings, the Berry-Lincoln store, was laid November 17, 1932.

The only original building in the village is the Onstot Cooper shop. It was built in 1834, moved to Petersburg in 1840, and returned to New Salem in 1922 by the Old Salem Lincoln League.

Centennial Building
on the
Capitol Grounds



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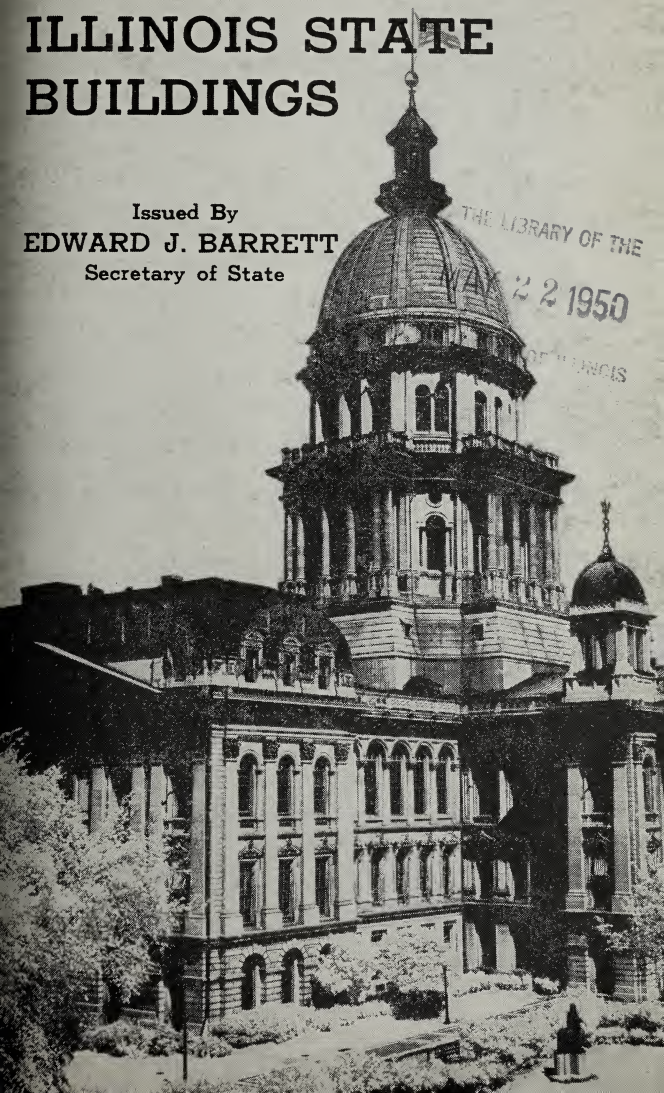
Guide To ILLINOIS STATE BUILDINGS

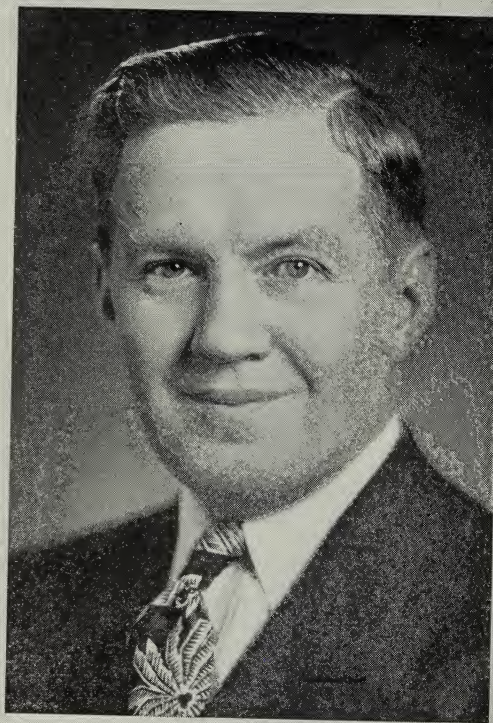
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EDWARD J. BARRETT
Secretary of State

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OF ILLINOIS





EDWARD J. BARRETT
SECRETARY OF STATE

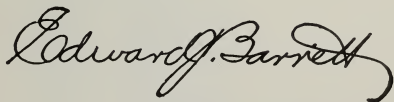
Preface

The primary purpose of this booklet is to serve as a guide in pointing out to the public the more important points of interest relating to our magnificent Capitol and to provide information concerning the State's buildings, monuments, statutes and paintings.

A deeper appreciation and sentiment is attached when these splendid buildings and works of art are viewed with a historical understanding of how they became a part of our heritage.

With this thought in mind, I have included in this booklet a brief outline of the growth and movement of Illinois Government from the modest rented State House in Kaskaskia of 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings here in Springfield.

It is hoped that the booklet will prove helpful not only to Capitol visitors but to students and historians as well.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward J. Barrett". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Secretary of State".

Secretary of State

ILLINOIS — THE STATE O



Abraham Lincoln statute in the State House grounds.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS



Stephen A. Douglas statute in the State House grounds.

History of Illinois Capitols

BY EDWARD J. BARRETT

Secretary of State

ON December 3, 1818, Illinois became the twenty-first state to be admitted to the Federal Union and the more than a century and a quarter that has passed since that historic day has provided Illinois with three seats of government and six Capitols.

Illinois' first State Capital was Kaskaskia, a thriving community of French origin, which had played a prominent role in early middlewest history. This little city and Shawneetown were in 1818 the most important settlements in the territory.

Situated on the Kaskaskia River, in what was later to become Randolph County, Kaskaskia was founded in 1703, when the Jesuits were transferred there from the Illinois Indian Mission at Des Peres (present St. Louis).

In 1778, George Rogers Clark and the little army of Virginians that accompanied him captured Kaskaskia from the British and made it a part of the County of Virginia.

When Illinois territory was created by Act of Congress in 1809, Kaskaskia became the territorial Capital and nearly a decade later on January 16, 1818, Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for Statehood for his adopted territory. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of States was duly passed and Illinois became a part of the Union on December 3, 1818.

First Capitol Was Rented

The first Capitol or State House was a rented two-story limestone building. The lower floor was occupied by the House of Representatives and the chamber above by the Senate. Appropriations made to cover the rent of this building for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818 were as follows:

"To George Fisher for use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."



Symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world, the above bronze figure stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. The statute commemorates the work of Illinois women at the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The bronze was first exhibited at the fair and later placed in the Capitol.

Meeting in this small building, the first General Assembly composed of 13 Senators and 27 Representatives petitioned Congress for a grant of land to serve as a site for a new Capital. This request was granted and a committee of five was named to choose a site. They selected Reeves Bluff, later to be known as Vandalia, which was then a heavily wooded tract 80 miles northeast, up the Kaskaskia River from Kaskaskia.

Removal of the Capital to Vandalia was caused by land speculators who thought they might profit by starting a land boom in some new location.

Kaskaskia Deteriorates

After Vandalia became the Capital in 1820, Kaskaskia deteriorated, gradually disappearing under the waters of the Mississippi River which lapped its shores. In 1881 the river went on one of its many rampages, changed its course, moving eastward and then southwest to find its old channel. This action created an island



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building at Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.

and washed away a considerable portion of the ancient capital. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of Kaskaskia slipped into the Mississippi.

On the remaining portion of the island is a farming community of about 131 persons and it still bears the name of Kaskaskia, perhaps to perpetuate in memory the little Capital which lies beneath the murky Mississippi.

First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

The original Capitol at Vandalia was a two-story wooden building, with one big room on the ground floor for the House of Representatives, and two rooms on the second floor which were used by the Senate and the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor

and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on December 4, 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

On December 9, 1823 fire destroyed this first State-owned Capitol. During the summer of 1824 a new building was constructed of wood and cost \$15,000. Soon thereafter agitation was started for the removal of the Capital to a site nearer the geographical center of the State. This sentiment caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 whereby the voters at the following general election could decide the location for a new Capital city.

The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's Geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the Capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

Residents of Vandalia were determined that they should retain the capitol so in the summer of 1836, without authorization, and while the legislature was recessed, they tore down the old Capitol. In its stead they erected a State House costing \$16,000. This gesture, however, was in vain for with the return of the General Assembly Lincoln was successful in having Springfield named as Illinois' new Capital.

On February 25, 1837, the Assembly passed a bill providing that the Capital be moved from Vandalia to some place nearer the center of the State and three days later—February 28, 1837—Springfield was chosen as the new Capital City. Because of the Act of the Assembly in 1820, Vandalia was to continue as the Capital until December 1, 1840, but on June 20, 1839, Governor

Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed to Springfield by July 4, 1839. However, the State Government did not actually function in Springfield until December, 1839.

The Eleventh General Assembly returned the Vandalia Capitol to the county of Fayette and the city of Vandalia, and the old State House still stands, but once again is State property.

The cornerstone of the State's fourth Capitol was laid at Springfield on July 4, 1837. After many delays the building finally was completed in 1853 at a total cost of \$260,000 double its original estimate.

The building occupied the center of the square nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

Illinois continued to prosper and gain in population and soon it was apparent that a much larger Capitol would be needed. The enabling act was passed by the 25th General Assembly on February 24, 1867. This was the fifth of the buildings owned by the State and the one in use today.

When the new Capitol was completed, the old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000. Certain alterations were made to this old building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the massive two-story structure off the ground and building under it, while it was suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Sangamon County Court House.



Building at the top was the State's fourth Capitol. When the present State House was occupied the building was sold to Sangamon county for use as a Court House. Certain alterations were made to the building, the most remarkable being that of raising the entire structure and building under it, while it was suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Court House.



Ground was broken for the present Capitol, March 11, 1868. Formal laying of the cornerstone took place October 5th of the same year. Still unfinished, the building was first occupied in 1876. Twenty-one years after the Legislature first authorized its construction, the building finally was completed. Originally construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000, but before completion expenditures amounted to more than \$4,500,000.

Rich Coal Vein under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin Cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter, upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators. In 1949 the beacon was equipped with an electronic "eye" which turns the lights on when visibility reaches a certain low—day or night. It used to operate on a clock device which turned the lights on in the evening and off in the morning, making no provision for foggy or overcast days.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893 (illustrated on page 7). This figure was in the Illinois building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor is the Public Health central office. In the west is the Department of Public Works and Buildings general office and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Auditor, Public Assistance office of the State Auditor, and the central offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and its shipping department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Lewis, Rainey Portraits

A portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death August 19, 1934, hangs on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts has been hung in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the

Secretary of State and also the offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a beautifully decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills, and the Legislative Council which aids Assemblymen to plan future legislation.

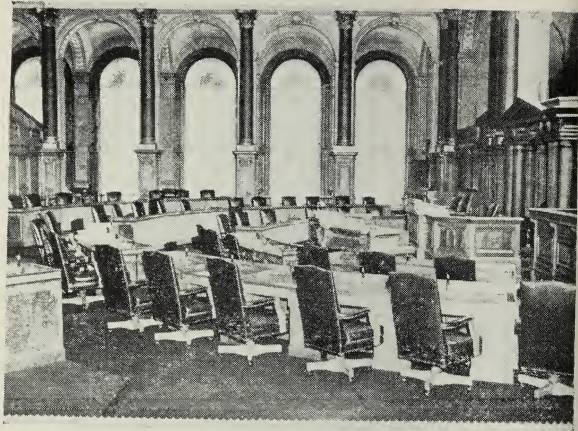
The Senate and House Chambers were recently re-decorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. The legislature meets in regular session from January through June in odd-numbered years. During a session visitors are admitted to the galleries which are reached from the fourth floor.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories and the Title Department of the Secretary of State's Automobile Department.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and at the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue

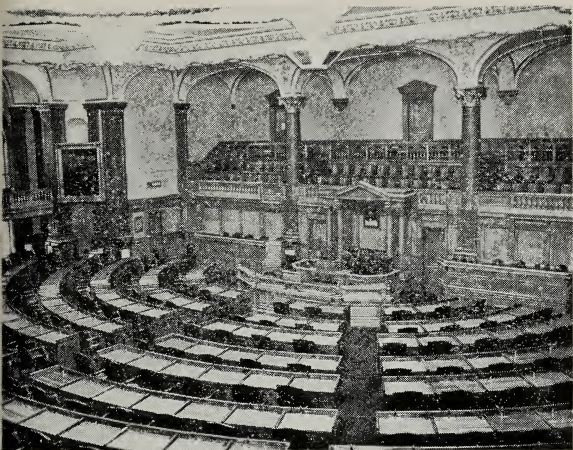


Senate Chambers.

granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles, liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any well known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.



House of Representatives Chambers.

House of Representatives Chambers

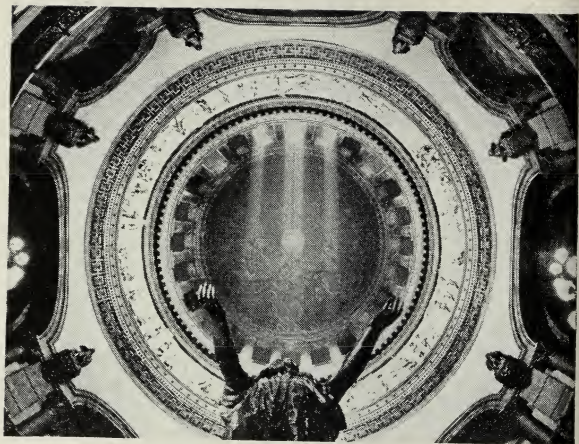
On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In the niches about the second floor rotunda are statutes of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Wood (1860-61) and David E. Shanahan.

Mr. Shanahan served 42 years in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House five times.

Eight Huge Bronzes near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, Commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrison, eminent as a statesman and jurist.



Frieze In Capitol Dome.

Still above these statutes and just at the base of the inner dome is a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves, respectively, can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

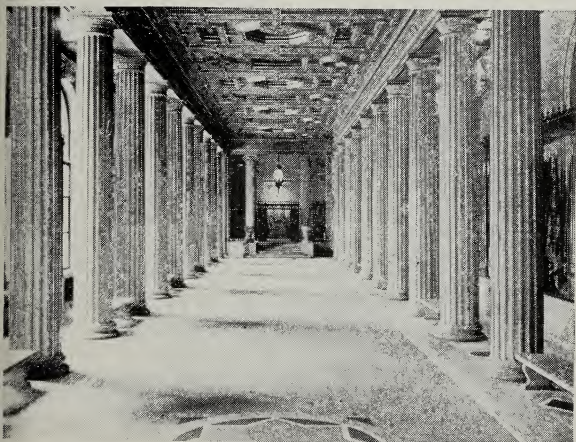
In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

The Centennial Building

The Centennial Building, shown on the back of the booklet, commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union. The cornerstone was laid October 5, 1918, and the building completed in July 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The northwest corner of the land on which the building stands is the former site of the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married in his home and Mrs. Lincoln died there in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone. Names of prominent Illinoisans are inscribed in a frieze near the top of the structure on all four sides.



Memorial Hall.

Just inside the two main entrances is Memorial Hall in which the flags of Illinois regiments are on display. The hall is 154 feet long and 41 feet wide. The interior walls are of Mankato while the ceiling is decorated in gold leaf. Missouri marble and Mankato stone are used in the floor pattern.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to Memorial Hall, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the public service departments of the State Library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. The Illinois State Library at the west end serves State Officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries. It houses almost 900,000 items, including books and bound periodicals, documents and pamphlets, pictures, recordings and current periodicals.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archaeological collections, also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art.

Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In the annex of the main building is an auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Unit of the State Library which handles loans annually of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Building

WEST OF the Centennial Building is the Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000. Designed by the State Architect, the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet high it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity. It is the first unit of the Illinois State Library building.

Provides Unusual Protection

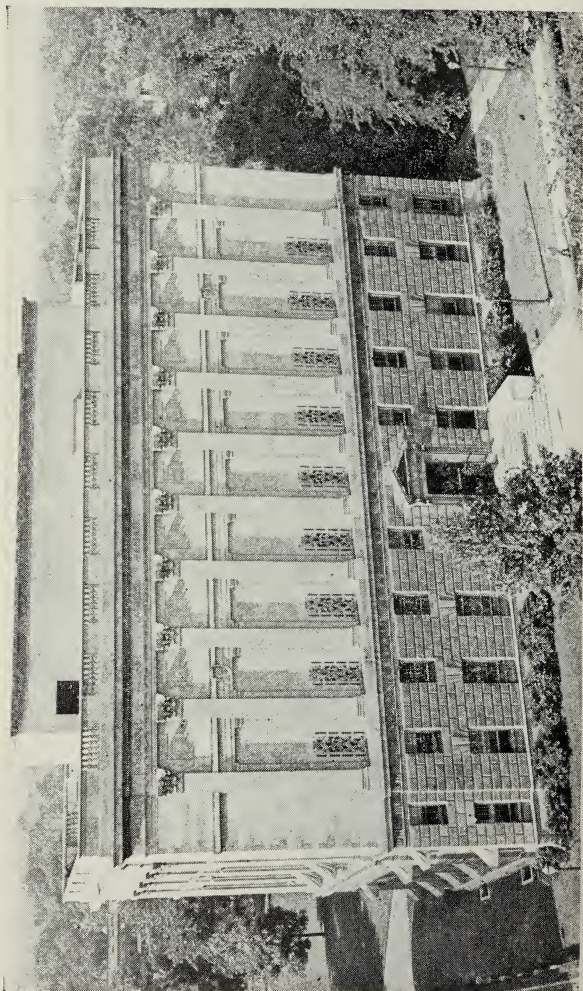
The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial Building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the public Catalog Room on the first floor; another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second



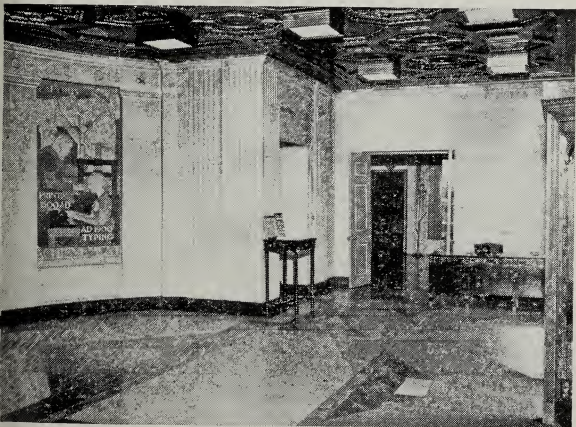
Archives Building on the Capitol grounds. Only three buildings of similar design have been constructed

floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a sculptured stone triple panel brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum," "Charity," "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."



Lobby of Archives Division Building.

To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Modern Fire Protection Installed

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

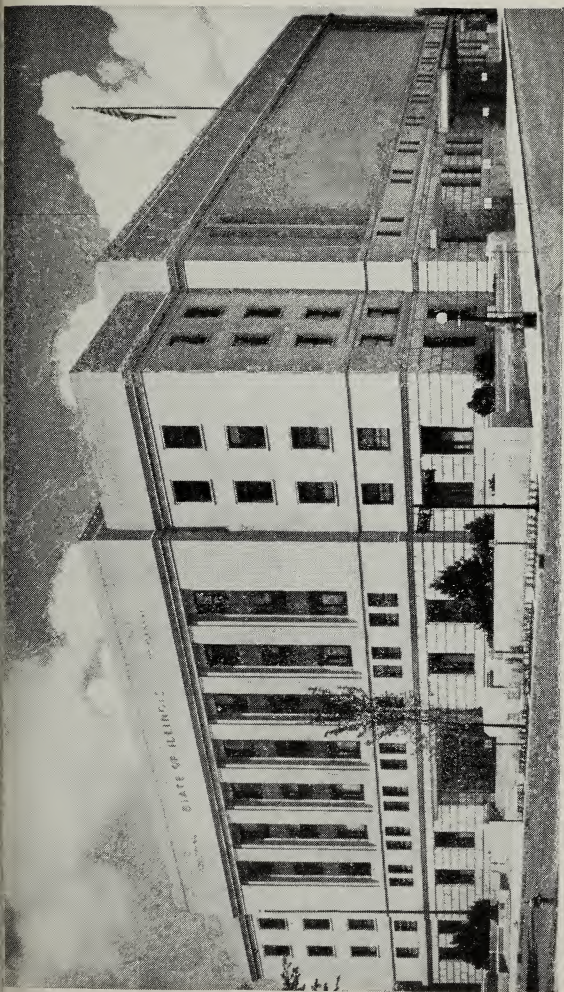
The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built-in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but to further guard against fire, a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

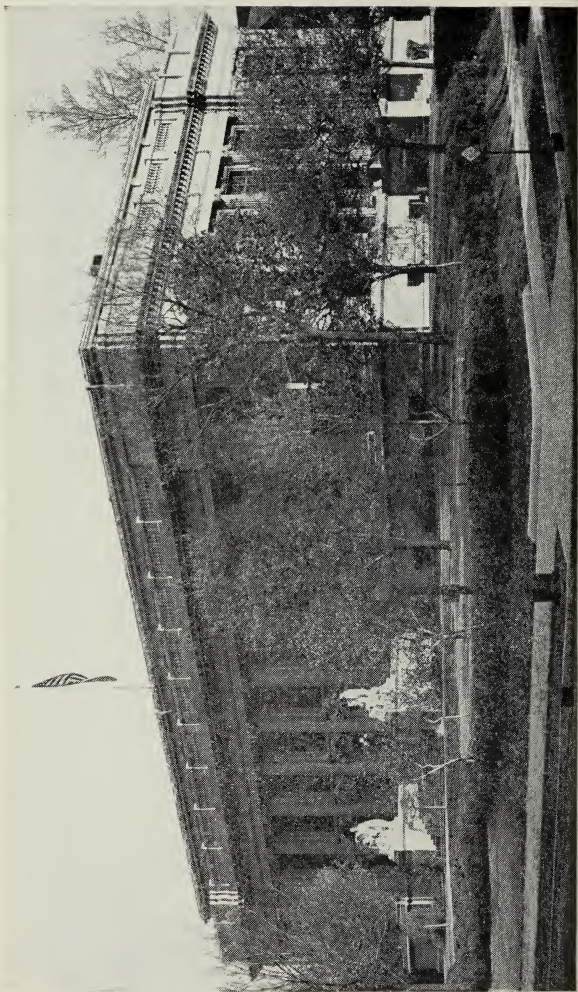
Armory and Office Building

NORTH OF the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the old Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the State Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium (seating capacity approximately 6,000), and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Safety, the general offices of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Correction, the Civil Service Commission, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory are housed the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Multigraphing, Division of Central Accounting, Purchase and Supplies, and Budget, all of which are under the Department of Finance. The Divisions of State Parks and Memorials, Liquor Revenue, Architecture and Engineering, and the U. S. Na-



State Armory and Office Building.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

tional Park Service are also housed on the East Adams Street side.

In the basement is a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriation for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeal either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.

Tunnels Connect Buildings

A NETWORK of tunnels connects all buildings with the exception of the Supreme Court. The first tunnel to be constructed is that under Monroe Street, connecting the Power plant to the Capitol. This tunnel served for many years as a duct for heat pipes and water mains. Ever increasing need for heat and water taxed the tunnel's capacity and in 1931 a new and much larger one was constructed. It is more than 500 feet long and enters the Capitol under the east wing. All plumbing except the lawn sprinkling water main was transferred to the new tunnel. The old tunnel seldom is used except for carting freight to and from the Capitol.

When the Centennial Building was erected a tunnel was constructed to connect that building with the Capitol. This tunnel is more elaborate and is partitioned down the center. One side houses plumbing pipes and the other provides an all-weather pedestrian passageway between the two buildings.

Connecting this main tunnel is still another which provides basement entrance to the Archives building.

Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

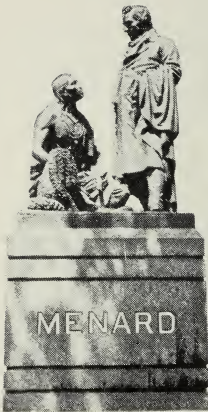
This monument to the Great Emancipator illustrated on page 4 was dedicated on October 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. On the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" shown on page 5 was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments. The bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue



Pierre Menard statue in the State House Grounds.

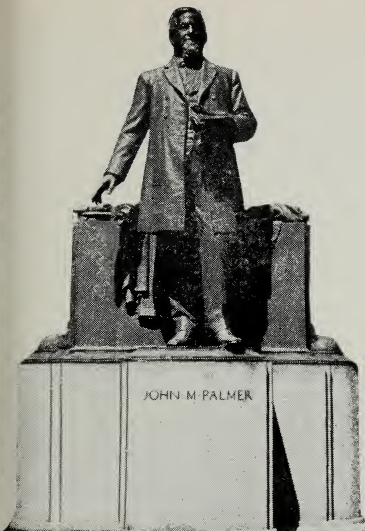
Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our First Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates. John H. Mahoney, Indianapolis, was the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888. The statue was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine. The statue is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1861. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished career

as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.



John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on October 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.



The Executive Mansion

SITUATED ON a beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth Streets is an imposing white brick structure—The Executive Mansion, official home of Illinois Governors since 1856.

From the time the Capital was moved to Springfield in 1839, until the present Mansion was built in 1856, the Governors lived in a house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Capitol Avenue (then Market Street).

The first official act of the General Assembly looking towards the erection of the present Governor's Mansion was approved in 1853. The General Assembly in that year voted to construct an official residence for the Chief Executives and passed an appropriation of \$15,000. A commission composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor was appointed to purchase a site for the new residence. The commission also was authorized to sell the house and lot then occupied by the Governor and apply the proceeds of the sale to the \$15,000 already appropriated. The home was sold for \$2,680. However, the fund was found to be insufficient and in February, 1855, the Assembly voted an additional sum of \$16,000 to complete the structure, thus making the total original cost of the Mansion \$33,680.

In January, 1856, Governor Joel A. Matteson and his family moved into the newly completed structure, thus becoming the first Governor to occupy the Mansion, which since then has been the home of every Illinois Governor and the scene of many historical and colorful events.

Many times the original cost of the building has been expended upon the Mansion since its construction, as nearly every General Assembly has appropriated varying sums for improvements, such as repairing, remodeling and refurnishing.

The Mansion contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and purchased by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son who died at an early age was named for Baker.

Springfield and Lincoln

Beside the County Court House described earlier in this booklet, and the Lincoln Home and tomb, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841), 109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843), 203 S. Sixth St.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.

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Lincoln Home and Tomb

The only home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State Division of Parks as a museum and is open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

No visit to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

The tomb was dedicated on October 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

New Salem State Park

Anyone interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 20 miles northwest of Springfield.

The first active step toward recreating New Salem came in 1906 when William Randolph Hearst bought the site and transferred it in trust to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association. In 1918 the land was transferred to the State of Illinois. The cornerstone for the first of the reconstructed buildings, the Berry-Lincoln store, was laid November 17, 1932.

The only original building in the village is the Onstot Cooper shop. It was built in 1834, moved to Petersburg in 1840, and returned to New Salem in 1922 by the Old Salem Lincoln League.



THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING
viewed from an arch of the
State Capitol

25. 11

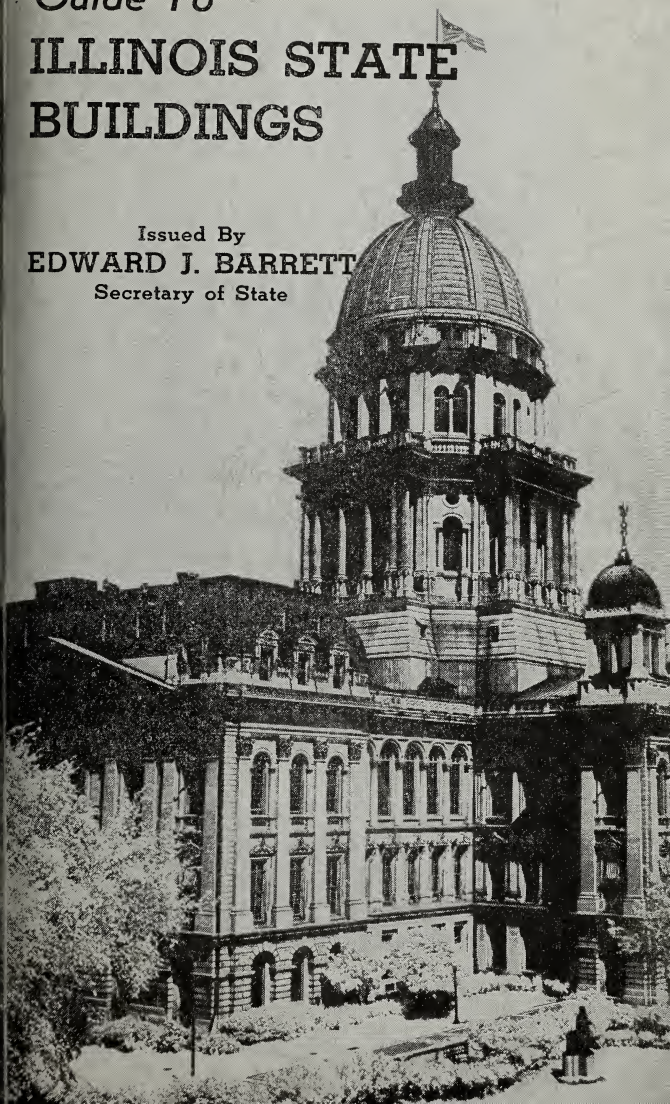
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72 *Guide To*

ILLINOIS STATE BUILDINGS

Issued By
EDWARD J. BARRETT
Secretary of State





EDWARD J. BARRETT
SECRETARY OF STATE

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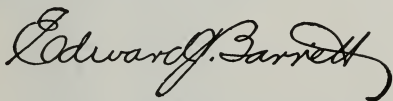
Preface

The primary purpose of this booklet is to serve as a guide in pointing out to the public the more important points of interest relating to our magnificent Capitol and to provide information concerning the State's buildings, monuments, statutes and paintings.

A deeper appreciation and sentiment is attached when these splendid buildings and works of art are viewed with a historical understanding of how they became a part of our heritage.

With this thought in mind, I have included in this booklet a brief outline of the growth and movement of Illinois Government from the modest rented State House in Kaskaskia of 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings here in Springfield.

It is hoped that the booklet will prove helpful not only to Capitol visitors but to students and historians as well.



Secretary of State

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ILLINOIS — THE STATE OF



Abraham Lincoln statute in the State House grounds.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS



Stephen A. Douglas statute in the State House grounds.

History of Illinois Capitols

BY EDWARD J. BARRETT

Secretary of State

ON December 3, 1818, Illinois became the twenty-first state to be admitted to the Federal Union and the more than a century and a quarter that has passed since that historic day has provided Illinois with three seats of government and six Capitols.

Illinois' first State Capital was Kaskaskia, a thriving community of French origin, which had played a prominent role in early middlewest history. This little city and Shawneetown were in 1818 the most important settlements in the territory.

Situated on the Kaskaskia River, in what was later to become Randolph County, Kaskaskia was founded in 1703, when the Jesuits were transferred there from the Illinois Indian Mission at Des Peres (present St. Louis).

In 1778, George Rogers Clark and the little army of Virginians that accompanied him captured Kaskaskia from the British and made it a part of the County of Virginia.

When Illinois territory was created by Act of Congress in 1809, Kaskaskia became the territorial Capital and nearly a decade later on January 16, 1818, Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for Statehood for his adopted territory. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of States was duly passed and Illinois became a part of the Union on December 3, 1818.

First Capitol Was Rented

The first Capitol or State House was a rented two-story limestone building. The lower floor was occupied by the House of Representatives and the chamber above by the Senate. Appropriations made to cover the rent of this building for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818 were as follows:

"To George Fisher for use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."



Symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world, the above bronze figure stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. The statute commemorates the work of Illinois women at the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The bronze was first exhibited at the fair and later placed in the Capitol.

Meeting in this small building, the first General Assembly composed of 13 Senators and 27 Representatives petitioned Congress for a grant of land to serve as a site for a new Capital. This request was granted and a committee of five was named to choose a site. They selected Reeves Bluff, later to be known as Vandalia, which was then a heavily wooded tract 80 miles northeast, up the Kaskaskia River from Kaskaskia.

Removal of the Capital to Vandalia was caused by land speculators who thought they might profit by starting a land boom in some new location.

Kaskaskia Deteriorates

After Vandalia became the Capital in 1820, Kaskaskia deteriorated, gradually disappearing under the waters of the Mississippi River which lapped its shores. In 1881 the river went on one of its many rampages, changed its course, moving eastward and then southwest to find its old channel. This action created an island



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building at Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.

and washed away a considerable portion of the ancient capital. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of Kaskaskia slipped into the Mississippi.

On the remaining portion of the island is a farming community of about 131 persons and it still bears the name of Kaskaskia, perhaps to perpetuate in memory the little Capital which lies beneath the murky Mississippi.

First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

The original Capitol at Vandalia was a two-story wooden building, with one big room on the ground floor for the House of Representatives, and two rooms on the second floor which were used by the Senate and the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor

and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on December 4 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

On December 9, 1823 fire destroyed this first State owned Capitol. During the summer of 1824 a new building was constructed of wood and cost \$15,000. Soon thereafter agitation was started for the removal of the Capitol to a site nearer the geographical center of the State. This sentiment caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 whereby the voters at the following general election could decide the location for a new Capital city.

The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's Geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the Capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

Residents of Vandalia were determined that they should retain the capitol so in the summer of 1836, without authorization, and while the legislature was recessed they tore down the old Capitol. In its stead they erected a State House costing \$16,000. This gesture, however, was in vain for with the return of the General Assembly Lincoln was successful in having Springfield named as Illinois' new Capital.

On February 25, 1837, the Assembly passed a bill providing that the Capital be moved from Vandalia to some place nearer the center of the State and three days later—February 28, 1837—Springfield was chosen as the new Capital City. Because of the Act of the Assembly in 1820, Vandalia was to continue as the Capital until December 1, 1840, but on June 20, 1839, Governor

Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed to Springfield by July 4, 1839. However, the State Government did not actually function in Springfield until December, 1839.

The Eleventh General Assembly returned the Vandalia Capitol to the county of Fayette and the city of Vandalia, and the old State House still stands, but once again is State property.

The cornerstone of the State's fourth Capitol was laid at Springfield on July 4, 1837. After many delays the building finally was completed in 1853 at a total cost of \$260,000 double its original estimate.

The building occupied the center of the square nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

Illinois continued to prosper and gain in population and soon it was apparent that a much larger Capitol would be needed. The enabling act was passed by the 25th General Assembly on February 24, 1867. This was the fifth of the buildings owned by the State and the one in use today.

When the new Capitol was completed, the old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000. Certain alterations were made to this old building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the massive two-story structure off the ground and building under it, while it was suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Sangamon County Court House.



Building at the top was the State's fourth Capitol. When the present State House was occupied the building was sold to Sangamon county for use as a Court House. Certain alterations were made to the building, the most remarkable being that of raising the entire structure and building under it, while it was suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Court House.



Ground was broken for the present Capitol, March 11, 1868. Formal laying of the cornerstone took place October 5th of the same year. Still unfinished, the building was first occupied in 1876. Twenty-one years after the Legislature first authorized its construction, the building finally was completed. Originally construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000, but before completion expenditures amounted to more than \$4,500,000.

Rich Coal Vein under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin Cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter, upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators. In 1949 the beacon was equipped with an electronic "eye" which turns the lights on when visibility reaches a certain low—day or night. It used to operate on a clock device which turned the lights on in the evening and off in the morning, making no provision for foggy or overcast days.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893 (illustrated on page 7). This figure was in the Illinois building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor is the Public Health central office. In the west is the Department of Public Works and Buildings general office and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Auditor, Public Assistance office of the State Auditor, and the central offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and its shipping department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Lewis, Rainey Portraits

A portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death August 19, 1934, hangs on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts has been hung in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the

Secretary of State and also the offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a beautifully decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills, and the Legislative Council which aids Assemblymen to plan future legislation.

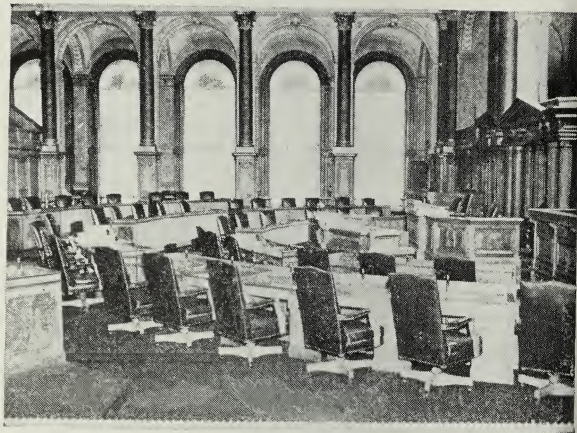
The Senate and House Chambers were recently re-decorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. The legislature meets in regular session from January through June in odd-numbered years. During a session visitors are admitted to the galleries which are reached from the fourth floor.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories and the Title Department of the Secretary of State's Automobile Department.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and at the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue

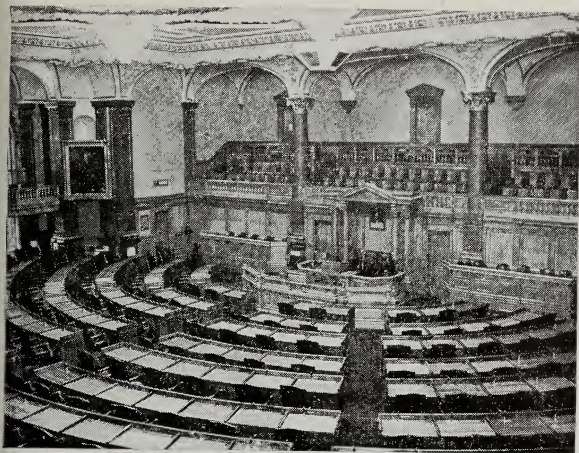


Senate Chambers.

granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles, liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any well known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.



House of Representatives Chambers.

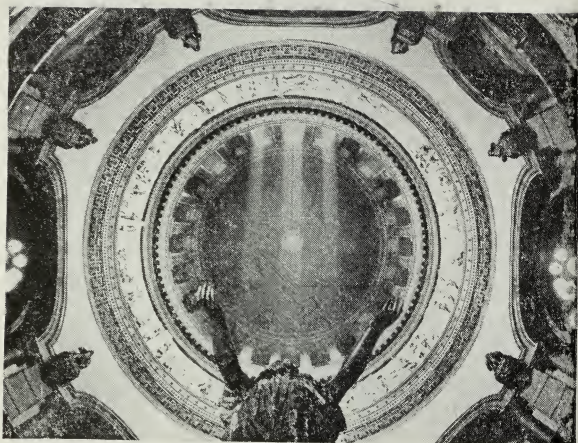
On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In the niches about the second floor rotunda are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Wood (1860-61) and David E. Shanahan.

Mr. Shanahan served 42 years in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House five times.

Eight Huge Bronzes near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, Commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrison, eminent as a statesman and jurist.



Frieze In Capitol Dome.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves, respectively, can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

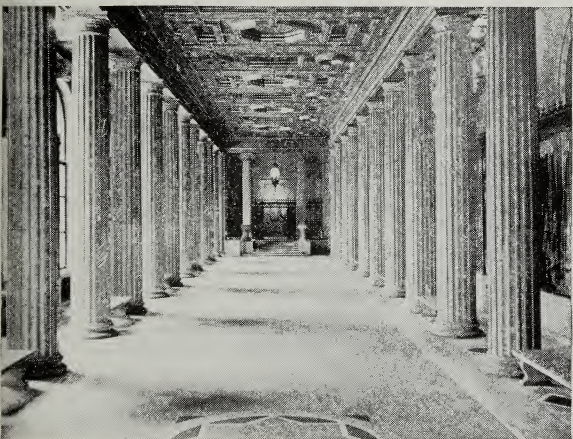
In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

The Centennial Building

The Centennial Building, shown on the back of the booklet, commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union. The cornerstone was laid October 5, 1918, and the building completed in July 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The northwest corner of the land on which the building stands is the former site of the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married in his home and Mrs. Lincoln died there in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone. Names of prominent Illinoisans are inscribed in a frieze near the top of the structure on all four sides.



Memorial Hall.

Just inside the two main entrances is Memorial Hall in which the flags of Illinois regiments are on display. The hall is 154 feet long and 41 feet wide. The interior walls are of Mankato while the ceiling is decorated in gold leaf. Missouri marble and Mankato stone are used in the floor pattern.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to Memorial Hall, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the public service departments of the State Library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. The Illinois State Library at the west end serves State Officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries. It houses almost 1,000,000 items, including books and bound periodicals, documents and pamphlets, pictures, recordings and current periodicals.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archaeological collections, also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art.

Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In the annex of the main building is an auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Unit of the State Library which handles loans annually of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Building

WEST OF the Centennial Building is the Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000. Designed by the State Architect, the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet high it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity. It is the first unit of the Illinois State Library building.

Provides Unusual Protection

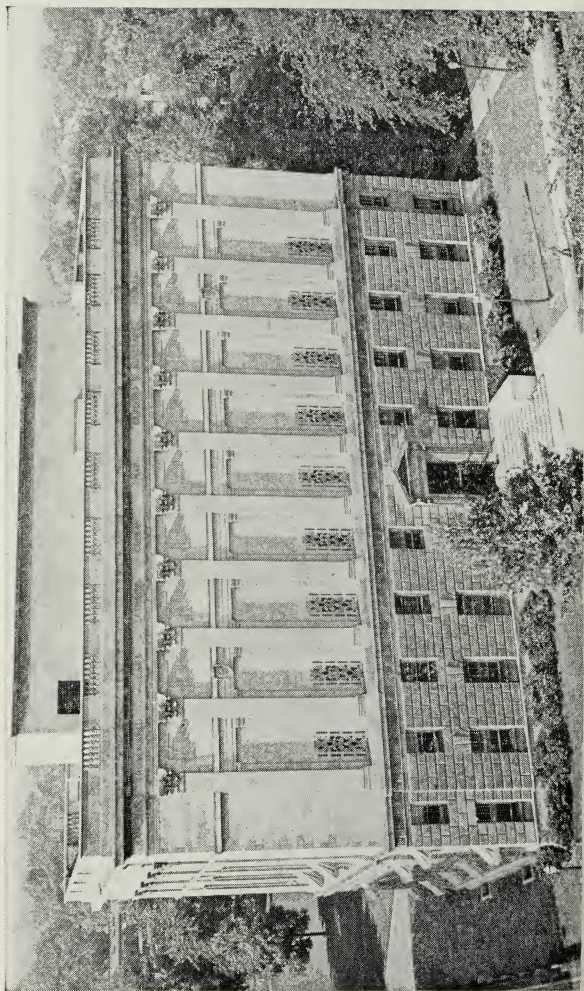
The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial Building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the public Catalog Room on the first floor; another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second

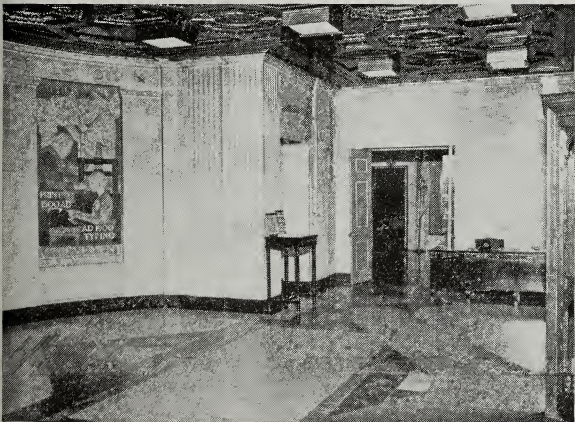


floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a sculptured stone triple panel brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum," "Charity," "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."



Lobby of Archives Division Building.

To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Modern Fire Protection Installed

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

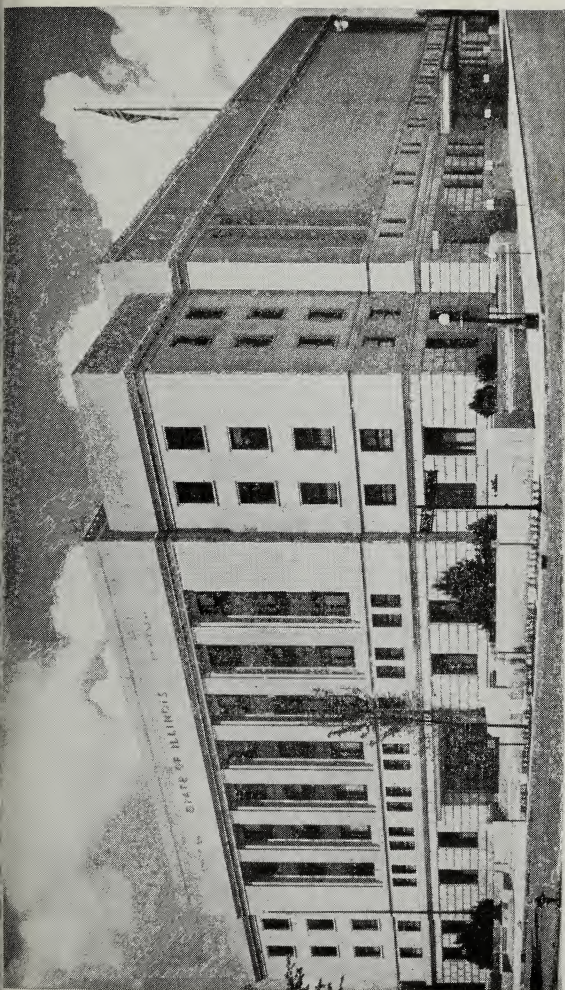
The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built-in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but to further guard against fire, a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

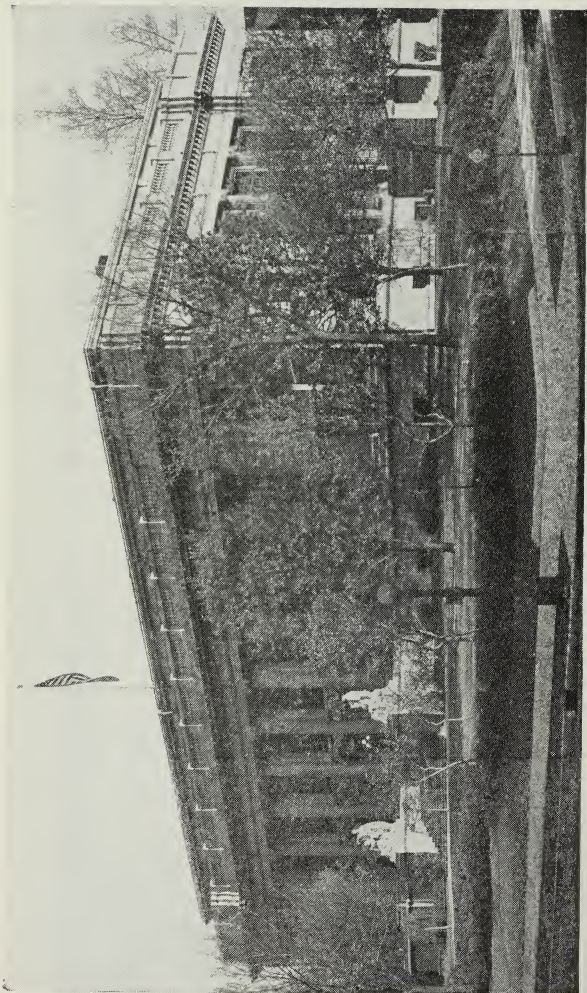
Armory and Office Building

NORTH OF the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the old Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the State Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium (seating capacity approximately 6,000), and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Safety, the general offices of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Correction, the Civil Service Commission, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory are housed the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Central Accounting, Purchase and Supplies, and Budget, all of which are under the Department of Finance. The Divisions of State Parks and Memorials, Division of Printing, Architecture and Engineering, and the U. S. National Park Service



State Armory and Office Building.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

are also housed on the East Adams Street side.

In the basement is the Division of Multigraphing, a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriation for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeal either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.

Tunnels Connect Buildings

A NETWORK of tunnels connects all buildings with the exception of the Supreme Court. The first tunnel to be constructed is that under Monroe Street, connecting the Power plant to the Capitol. This tunnel served for many years as a duct for heat pipes and water mains. Ever increasing need for heat and water taxed the tunnel's capacity and in 1931 a new and much larger one was constructed. It is more than 500 feet long and enters the Capitol under the east wing. All plumbing except the lawn sprinkling water main was transferred to the new tunnel. The old tunnel seldom is used except for carting freight to and from the Capitol.

When the Centennial Building was erected a tunnel was constructed to connect that building with the Capitol. This tunnel is more elaborate and is partitioned down the center. One side houses plumbing pipes and the other provides an all-weather pedestrian passageway between the two buildings.

Connecting this main tunnel is still another which provides basement entrance to the Archives building.

Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

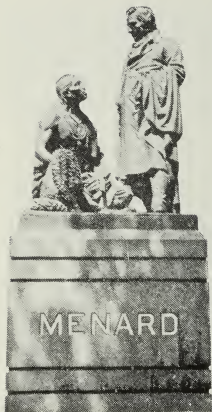
This monument to the Great Emancipator illustrated on page 4 was dedicated on October 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. On the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" shown on page 5 was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments. The bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue



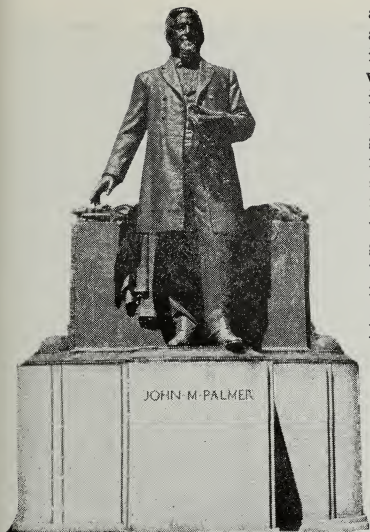
Pierre Menard statue in the State House Grounds.

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our First Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates. John H. Mahoney, Indianapolis, was the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888. The statue was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine. The statue is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1861. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished career



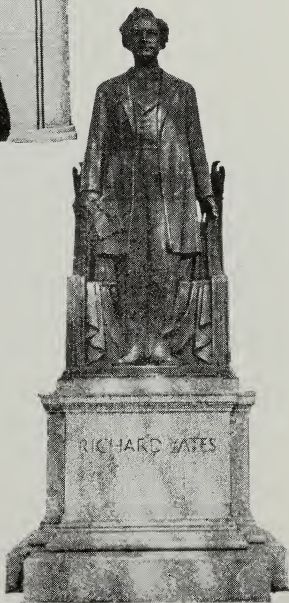
John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

Richard Yates Statue

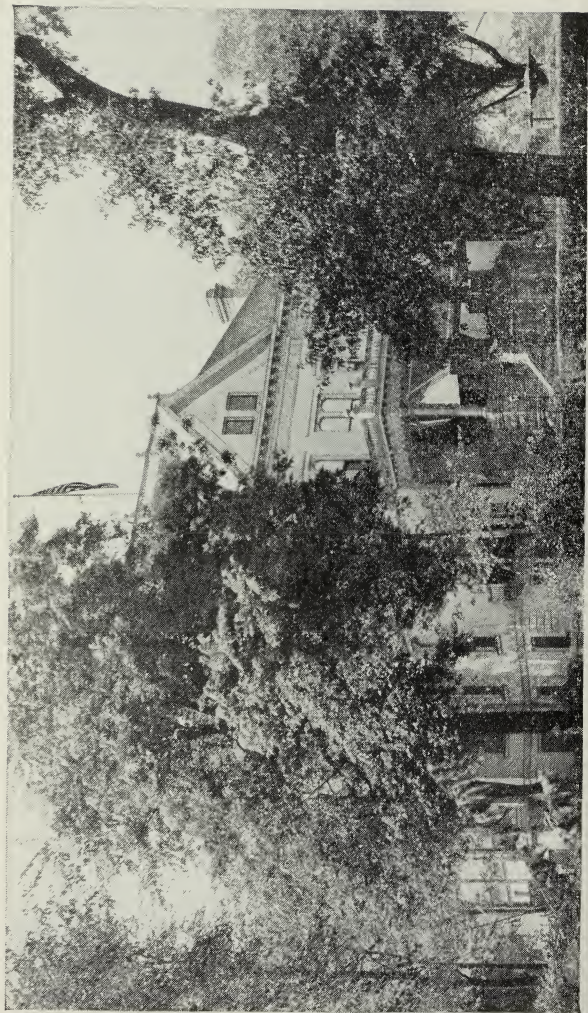
The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on October 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.

as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.



The Executive Mansion, official home of the Governors of Illinois since 1837

The Executive Mansion

SITUATED ON a beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth Streets is an imposing white brick structure—The Executive Mansion, official home of Illinois Governors since 1856.

From the time the Capital was moved to Springfield in 1839, until the present Mansion was built in 1856, the Governors lived in a house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Capitol Avenue (then Market Street).

The first official act of the General Assembly looking towards the erection of the present Governor's Mansion was approved in 1853. The General Assembly in that year voted to construct an official residence for the Chief Executives and passed an appropriation of \$15,000. A commission composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor was appointed to purchase a site for the new residence. The commission also was authorized to sell the house and lot then occupied by the Governor and apply the proceeds of the sale to the \$15,000 already appropriated. The home was sold for \$2,680. However, the fund was found to be insufficient and in February, 1855, the Assembly voted an additional sum of \$16,000 to complete the structure, thus making the total original cost of the Mansion \$33,680.

In January, 1856, Governor Joel A. Matteson and his family moved into the newly completed structure, thus becoming the first Governor to occupy the Mansion, which since then has been the home of every Illinois Governor and the scene of many historical and colorful events.

Many times the original cost of the building has been expended upon the Mansion since its construction, as nearly every General Assembly has appropriated varying sums for improvements, such as repairing, remodeling and refurnishing.

The Mansion contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and purchased by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son who died at an early age was named for Baker.

Springfield and Lincoln

Beside the County Court House described earlier in this booklet, and the Lincoln Home and tomb, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841), 109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843), 203 S. Sixth St.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.

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Lincoln Home and Tomb

The only home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State Division of Parks as a museum and is open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

No visit to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

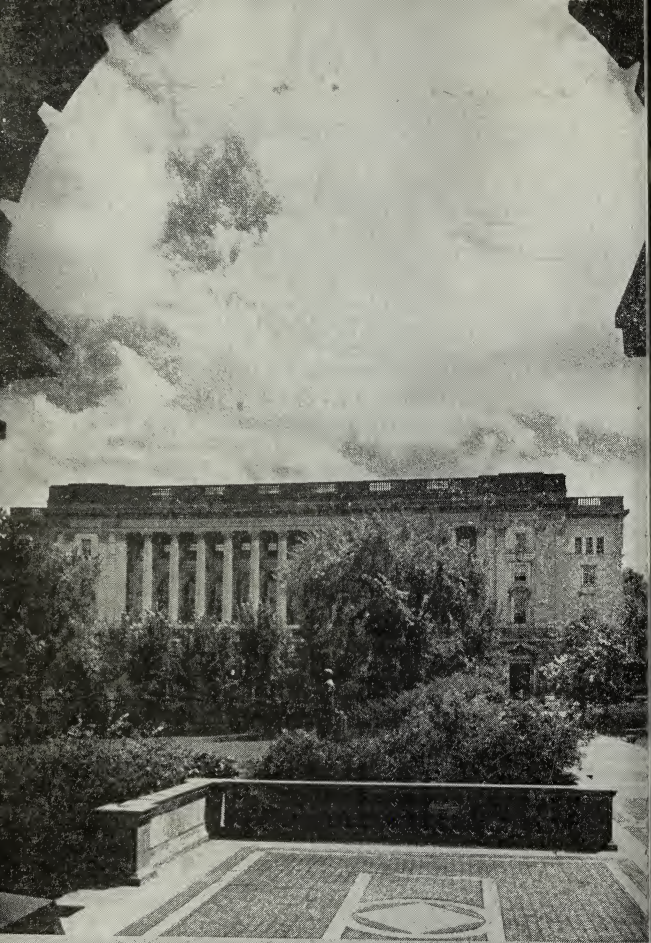
The tomb was dedicated on October 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

New Salem State Park

Anyone interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 20 miles northwest of Springfield.

The first active step toward recreating New Salem came in 1906 when William Randolph Hearst bought the site and transferred it in trust to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association. In 1918 the land was transferred to the State of Illinois. The cornerstone for the first of the reconstructed buildings, the Berry-Lincoln store, was laid November 17, 1932.

The only original building in the village is the Onstot Cooper shop. It was built in 1834, moved to Petersburg in 1840, and returned to New Salem in 1922 by the Old Salem Lincoln League.

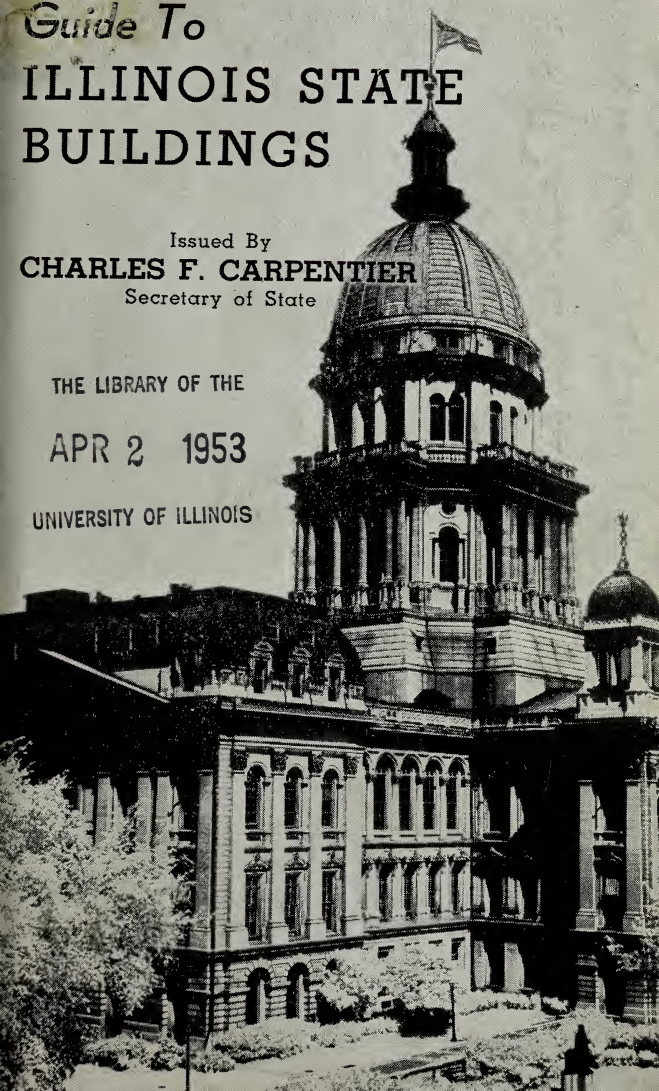


THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING
viewed from an arch of the
State Capitol

Guide To
**ILLINOIS STATE
BUILDINGS**

Issued By
CHARLES F. CARPENTIER
Secretary of State

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SECRETARY OF STATE

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CHARLES F. CARPENTIER
SECRETARY OF STATE

Preface

The primary purpose of this booklet is to serve as a guide in pointing out to the public the more important points of interest relating to our magnificent Capitol and to provide information concerning the State's buildings, monuments, statues and paintings.

A deeper appreciation and sentiment is attached when these splendid buildings and works of art are viewed with a historical understanding of how they became a part of our heritage.

With this thought in mind, I have included in this booklet a brief outline of the growth and movement of Illinois Government from the modest rented State House in Kaskaskia of 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings here in Springfield.

It is hoped that the booklet will prove helpful not only to Capitol visitors but to students and historians as well.

CHARLES F. CARPENTIER

Secretary of State

ILLINOIS—THE STATE C



Abraham Lincoln statue in the State House grounds.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS



Stephen A. Douglas statue in the State House grounds.

History of Illinois Capitols

ON December 3, 1818, Illinois became the twenty-first state to be admitted to the Federal Union and the more than a century and a quarter that has passed since that historic day has provided Illinois with three seats of government and six Capitols.

Illinois' first State Capital was Kaskaskia, a thriving community of French origin, which had played a prominent role in early middlewest history. This little city and Shawneetown were in 1818 the most important settlements in the territory.

Situated on the Kaskaskia River, in what was later to become Randolph County, Kaskaskia was founded in 1703, when the Jesuits were transferred there from the Illinois Indian Mission at Des Peres (present St. Louis).

In 1778, George Rogers Clark and the little army of Virginians that accompanied him captured Kaskaskia from the British and made it a part of the County of Virginia.

When Illinois territory was created by Act of Congress in 1809, Kaskaskia became the territorial Capital and nearly a decade later on January 16, 1818, Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for Statehood for his adopted territory. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of States was duly passed and Illinois became a part of the Union on December 3, 1818.

First Capitol Was Rented

The first Capitol or State House was a rented two-story limestone building. The lower floor was occupied by the House of Representatives and the chamber above by the Senate. Appropriations made to cover the rent of this building for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818 were as follows:

"To George Fisher for use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."



Symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world, the above bronze figure stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. The statue commemorates the work of Illinois women at the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The bronze was first exhibited at the fair and later placed in the Capitol.

Meeting in this small building, the first General Assembly composed of 13 Senators and 27 Representatives petitioned Congress for a grant of land to serve as a site for a new Capital. This request was granted and a committee of five was named to choose a site. They selected Reeves Bluff, later to be known as Vandalia, which was then a heavily wooded tract 80 miles northeast, up the Kaskaskia River from Kaskaskia.

Removal of the Capital to Vandalia was caused by land speculators who thought they might profit by starting a land boom in some new location.

Kaskaskia Deteriorates

After Vandalia became the Capital in 1820, Kaskaskia deteriorated, gradually disappearing under the waters of the Mississippi River which lapped its shore. In 1881 the river went on one of its many rampages, changed its course, moving eastward and then southward to find its old channel. This action created an island



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as a Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capital of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building at Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.

and washed away a considerable portion of the ancient capital. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of Kaskaskia slipped into the Mississippi.

On the remaining portion of the island is a farming community of about 131 persons and it still bears the name of Kaskaskia, perhaps to perpetuate in memory the little Capital which lies beneath the murky Mississippi.

First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

The original Capitol at Vandalia was a two-story wooden building, with one big room on the ground floor for the House of Representatives, and two rooms on the second floor which were used by the Senate and the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor

and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on December 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

On December 9, 1823 fire destroyed this first State-owned Capitol. During the summer of 1824 a new building was constructed of wood and cost \$15,000. Soon thereafter agitation was started for the removal of the Capitol to a site nearer the geographical center of the State. This sentiment caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 whereby the voters at the following general election could decide the location for a new Capital city.

The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's Geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the Capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

Residents of Vandalia were determined that they should retain the capitol so in the summer of 1836, without authorization, and while the legislature was recessed they tore down the old Capitol. In its stead they erected a State House costing \$16,000. This gesture, however, was in vain for with the return of the General Assembly Lincoln was successful in having Springfield named as Illinois' new Capital.

On February 25, 1837, the Assembly passed a bill providing that the Capital be moved from Vandalia to some place nearer the center of the State and three days later—February 28, 1837—Springfield was chosen as the new Capital City. Because of the Act of Assembly in 1820, Vandalia was to continue as the Capital until December 1, 1840, but on June 20, 1839, Governor

Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed to Springfield by July 4, 1839. However, the State Government did not actually function in Springfield until December, 1839.

The Eleventh General Assembly returned the Vandalia Capitol to the county of Fayette and the city of Vandalia, and the old State House still stands, but once again is State property.

The cornerstone of the State's fourth Capitol was laid at Springfield on July 4, 1837. After many delays the building finally was completed in 1853 at a total cost of \$260,000, double its original estimate.

The building occupied the center of the square nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865, before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

Illinois continued to prosper and gain in population and soon it was apparent that a much larger Capitol would be needed. The enabling act was passed by the 25th General Assembly on February 24, 1867. This was the fifth of the buildings owned by the State and the one in use today.

When the new Capitol was completed, the old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000. Certain alterations were made to this old building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the massive two-story structure off the ground and building under it, while it was suspended, what now is the ground floor of the Sangamon County Court House.



The building shown above was the State's fourth Capitol, which was later sold to Sangamon County for a Court House, after the present State Capitol was constructed. Certain alterations were made to the building, the most remarkable being that of raising the entire structure and building under it, while it was suspended what now is the ground floor of the Court House (below).



Ground was broken for the present Capitol, March 11, 1868. Formal laying of the cornerstone took place October 5th of the same year. Still unfinished, the building was first occupied in 1876. Twenty-one years after the Legislature first authorized its construction, the building finally was completed. Originally construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000, but before completion expenditures amounted to more than \$4,500,000.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin Cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter, upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet, and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators. In 1949 the beacon was equipped with an electronic "eye" which turns the lights on when visibility reaches a certain low—day or night. It used to operate on a clock device which turned the lights on in the evening and off in the morning, making no provision for foggy or overcast days.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbia Exposition of 1893 (illustrated on page 7). This figure was in the Illinois building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor is the Public Health central office. In the west is the Department of Public Works and Buildings general office and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the State Treasurer, of the Banking Department of the State Auditor, Public Assistance office of the State Auditor, and the central offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and its shipping department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the ante-room to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors. The office of the State Budgetary Commission is located at the extreme east end of the corridor.

Lewis, Rainey Portraits

A portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death August 19, 1934, hangs on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts has been hung in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the Secretary

of State and also the offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor, the Banking Division of the Treasurer and the central office of the Department of Finance. A First Aid Station is located at the extreme north end of the corridor. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a beautifully decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

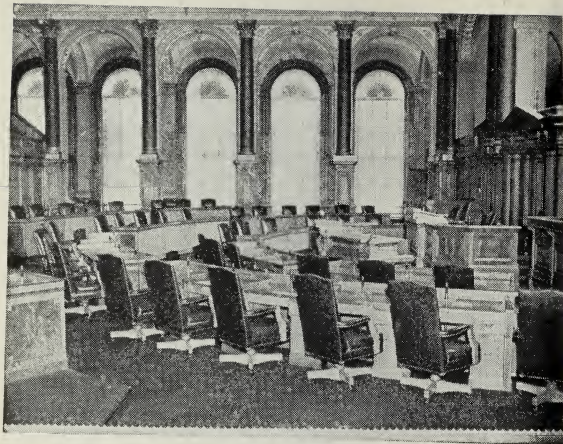
On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills, and the Legislative Council which aids Assemblymen to plan future legislation.

The Senate and House Chambers were recently re-decorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. The legislature meets in regular session from January through June in odd-numbered years. During a session visitors are admitted to the galleries which are reached from the fourth floor. On the fifth and sixth floors are various offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and at the base of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the third story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue

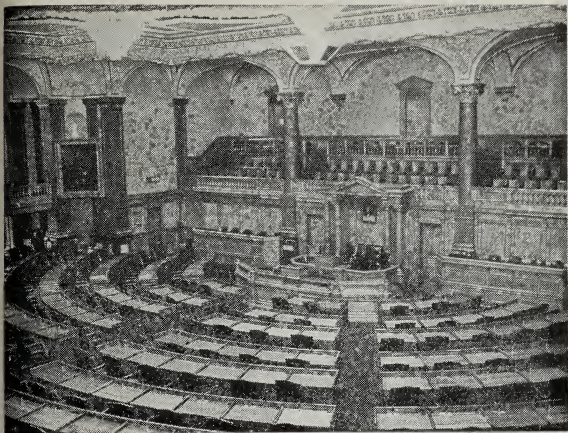


Senate Chambers.

granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles, liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any well known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.



House of Representatives.

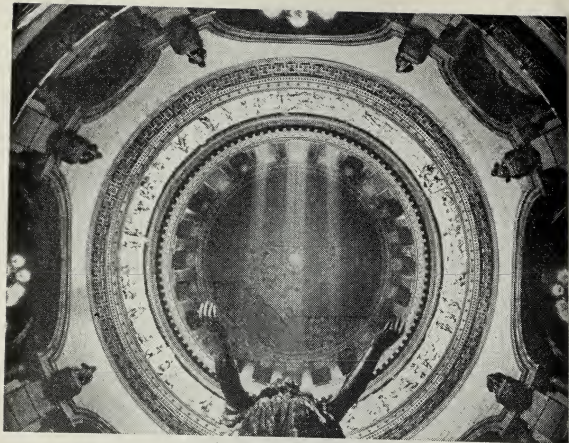
On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In the niches about the second floor rotunda are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Wood (1860-61) and David E. Shanahan.

Mr. Shanahan served 42 years in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House five times.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, Commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrison, eminent as a statesman and jurist.



Frieze In Capitol Dome.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves, respectively, can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

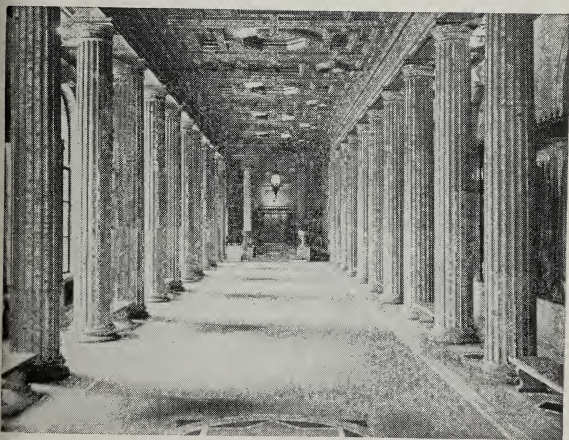
In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

The Centennial Building

The Centennial Building, shown on the back of the booklet, commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union. The cornerstone was laid October 5, 1918, and the building completed in July 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The northwest corner of the land on which the building stands is the former site of the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married in his home and Mrs. Lincoln died there in 1882, seventeen years after the President's assassination.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone. Names of prominent Illinoisans are inscribed in a frieze near the top of the structure on all four sides.



Memorial Hall.

Just inside the two main entrances is Memorial Hall in which the flags of Illinois regiments are on display. The hall is 154 feet long and 41 feet wide. The interior walls are of Mankato while the ceiling is decorated in gold leaf. Missouri marble and Mankato stone are used in the floor pattern.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to Memorial Hall, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the public service departments of the State Library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. The Illinois State Library at the west end serves state officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries. It houses almost 1,000,000 items, including books and bound periodicals, documents and pamphlets, pictures, recordings and current periodicals.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archaeological collections, also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art.

Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In the annex of the main building is an auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highways Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Unit of the State Library which handles loans annually of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Building

WEST OF the Centennial Building is the Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000. Designed by the State Architect, the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet high it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity. It is the first unit of the Illinois State Library building.

Provides Unusual Protection

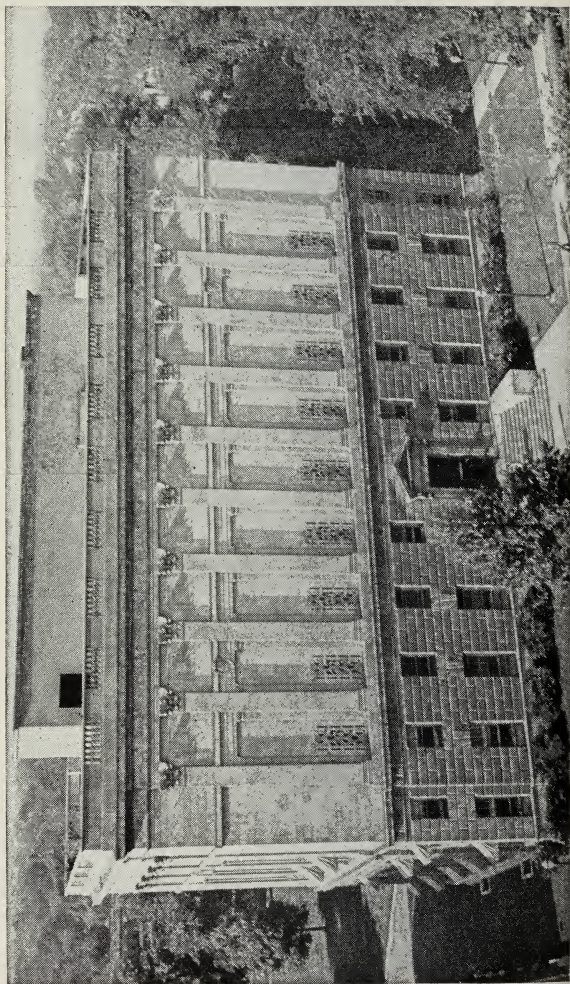
The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial Building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the public Catalog Room on the first floor; and another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second



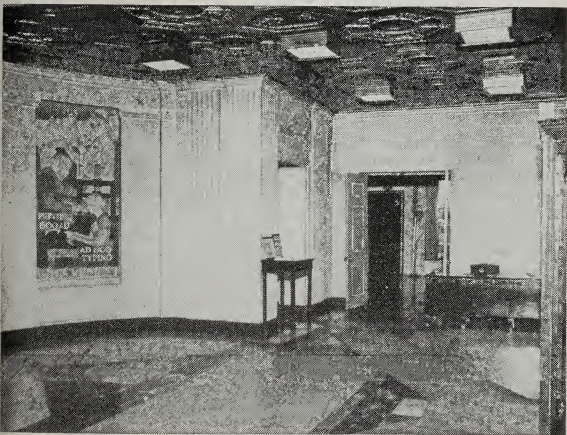
Archives Building of the National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland

floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a sculptured stone triple panel brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum," "Charity," "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."



Lobby of Archives Division Building.

To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Modern Fire Protection Installed

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

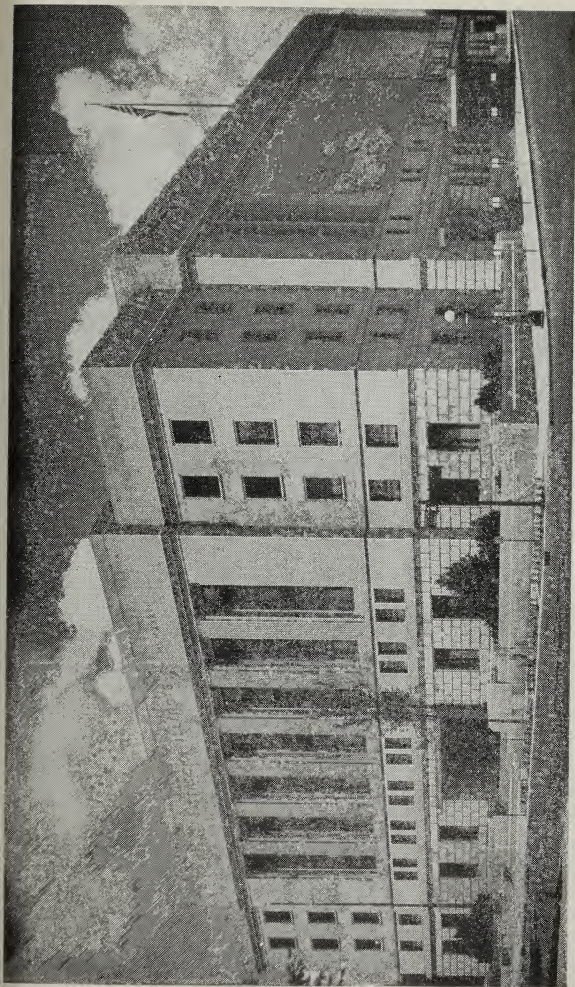
The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built-in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms. The building also houses the Safety Responsibility Division on the east first floor, and the Driver License Division on the east second floor.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but to further guard against fire, a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.

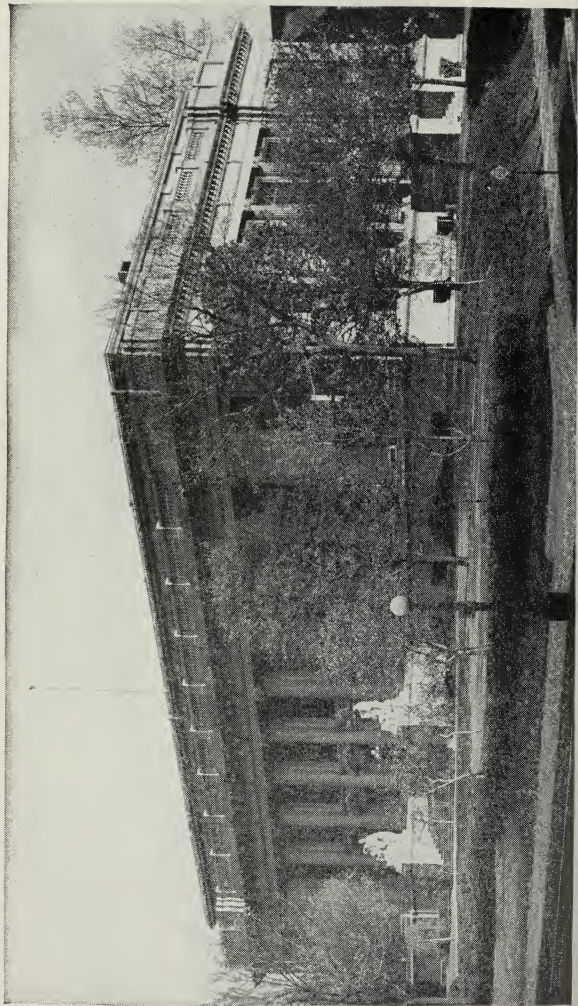
Armory and Office Building

NORTH OF the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the old Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the State Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium (seating capacity approximately 6,000), and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Safety, the general offices of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Correction, the Civil Service Commission and the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory are housed the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Central Accounting, Purchase and Supplies, and Budget, all of which are under the Department of Finance. The Divisions of State Parks and Memorials, Division of Printing, Architecture and Engineering, and the U. S. National Park Service



State Armory and Office Building.



are also housed on the East Adams Street side.

In the basement is the Division of Multigraphing, a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriation for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeal either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.

Tunnels Connect Buildings

A NETWORK of tunnels connects all buildings with the exception of the Supreme Court. The first tunnel to be constructed was the one under Monroe Street, connecting the power plant to the Capitol. This tunnel served for many years as a duct for heat pipes and water mains. Ever increasing need for heat and water taxed the tunnel's capacity and in 1931 a new and much larger one was constructed. It is more than 500 feet long and enters the Capitol under the east wing. All plumbing except the lawn sprinkling water main was transferred to the new tunnel. The old tunnel is not used at all—only a water main is in for a short part of the way and the tunnel is sealed on the north end.

When the Centennial Building was erected a tunnel was constructed to connect that building with the Capitol. This tunnel is more elaborate and is partitioned down the center. One side houses plumbing pipes and a freight tunnel and the other provides an all-weather pedestrian passageway between the two buildings.

Connecting this main tunnel is still another which provides basement entrance to the Archives building.

A new tunnel from the old plant to the new plant at Klein & Madison, also connects to the west end of the Capitol Building. These tunnels are used for piping only. A small tunnel for pipes also connects to the Supreme Court Building and to the tunnel which connects the Capitol and Centennial Buildings.

Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator illustrated on page 4 was dedicated on October 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. On the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" shown on page 5 was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments. The bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our first Lieutenant Governor.



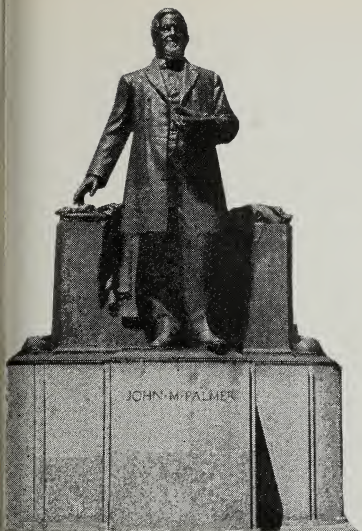
Pierre Menard statue in the State House Grounds.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates. John H. Mahoney,

Indianapolis, was the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue, dedicated on June 10, 1888, was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine, and is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1861. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished career



John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

Richard Yates Statue

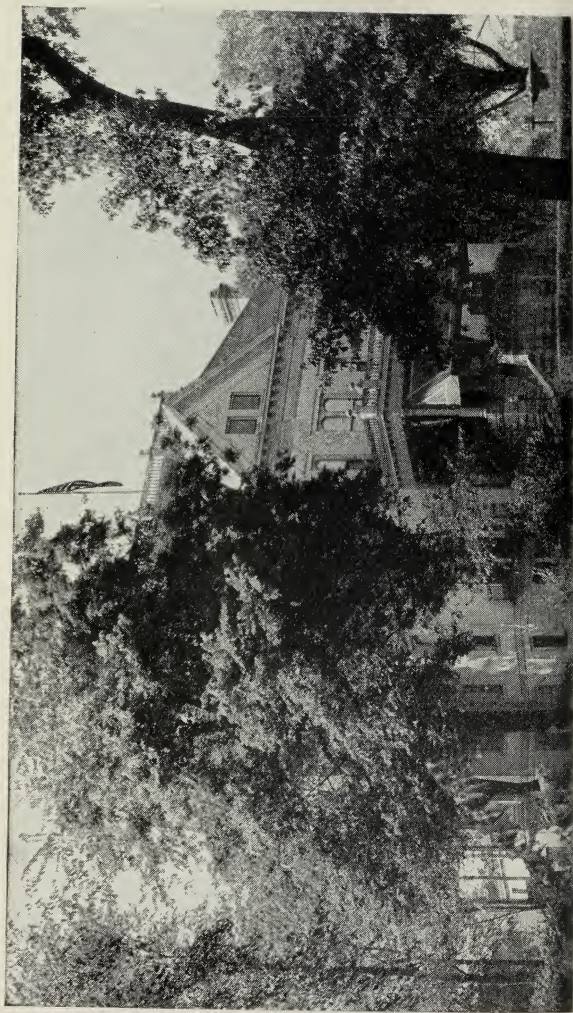
The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on October 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.

as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.



The Executive Mansion

SITUATED ON a beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth Streets is an imposing white brick structure—The Executive Mansion, official home of Illinois Governors since 1856.

From the time the Capital was moved to Springfield in 1839, until the present Mansion was built in 1856, the Governors lived in a house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Capitol Avenue (then Market Street).

The first official act of the General Assembly looking towards the erection of the present Governor's Mansion was approved in 1853. The General Assembly in that year voted to construct an official residence for the Chief Executive and passed an appropriation of \$15,000. A commission composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor was appointed to purchase a site for the new residence. The commission also was authorized to sell the house and lot then occupied by the Governor and apply the proceeds of the sale to the \$15,000 already appropriated. The home was sold for \$2,680. However, the fund was found to be insufficient and in February, 1855, the Assembly voted an additional sum of \$16,000 to complete the structure, thus making the total original cost of the Mansion \$33,680.

In January, 1856, Governor Joel A. Matteson and his family moved into the newly completed structure, thus becoming the first Governor to occupy the Mansion, which since then has been the home of every Illinois Governor and the scene of many historical and colorful events.

Many times the original cost of the building has been expended upon the Mansion since its construction, as nearly every General Assembly has appropriated varying sums for improvements, such as repairing, remodeling and refurnishing.

The Mansion contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and purchased by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son who died at an early age was named for Baker.

Springfield and Lincoln

Beside the County Court House described earlier in this booklet, and the Lincoln Home and tomb, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841) 109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843) 203 S. Sixth St.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mary and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.

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Lincoln Home and Tomb

The only home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State Division of Parks as a museum and is open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

No visit to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

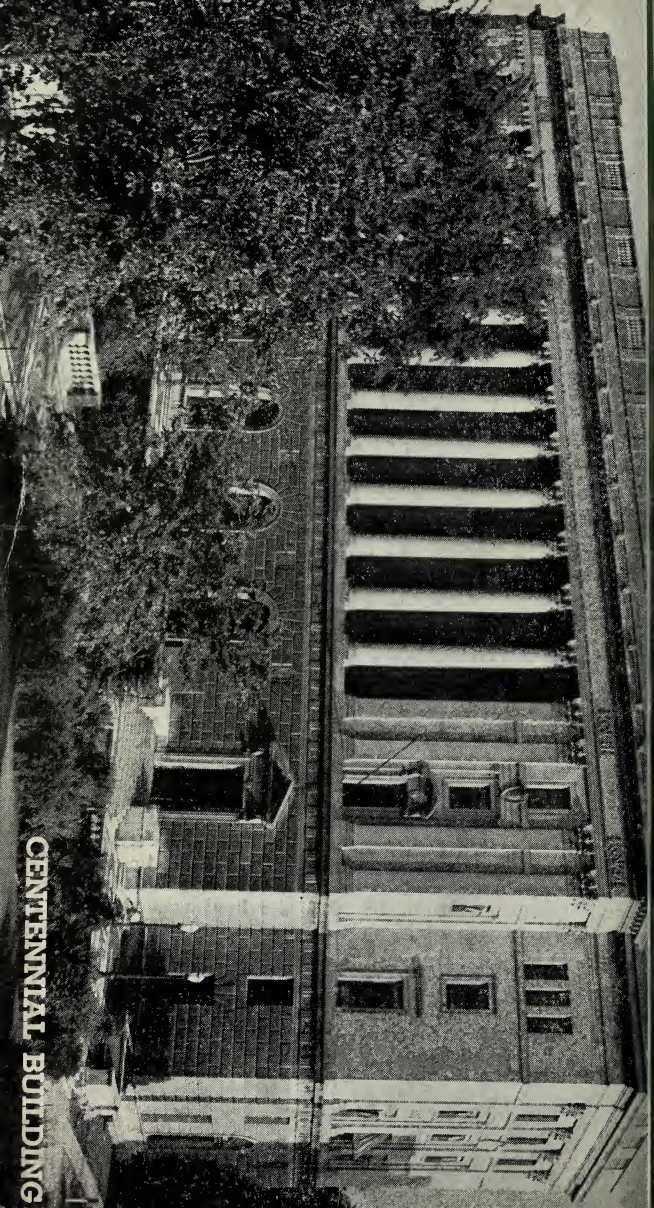
The tomb was dedicated on October 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

New Salem State Park

Anyone interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 20 miles northwest of Springfield.

The first active step toward recreating New Salem came in 1906 when William Randolph Hearst bought the site and transferred it in trust to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association. In 1918 the land was transferred to the State of Illinois. The cornerstone for the first of the reconstructed buildings, the Berry-Lincoln store, was laid November 17, 1932.

The only original building in the village is the Onstot Cooper shop. It was built in 1834, moved to Petersburg in 1840, and returned to New Salem in 1922 by the Old Salem Lincoln League.



CENTENNIAL BUILDING

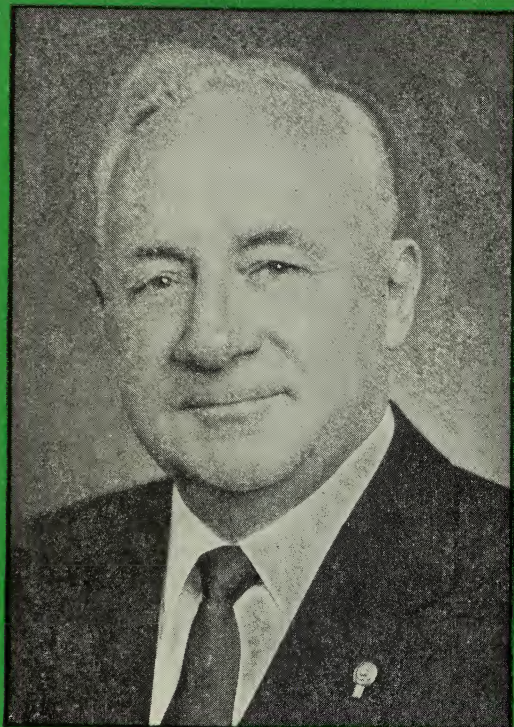
CAPITOL

GUIDE

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ISSUED BY
HARLES F. CARPENTIER
SECRETARY OF STATE





CHARLES F. CARPENTIER
Secretary of State

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Preface . . .

THIS BOOKLET, "Capitol Guide," serves a two-fold purpose.

As the title implies, it is primarily a guide to the many centers of interest in our magnificent capitol group of buildings. Of greater importance, however, it endeavors to provide a brief historical background for the thousands of Capitol visitors, in the belief that a deeper appreciation and sentiment is attached when these splendid buildings, monuments and portraits are viewed with a historical understanding of how they became a part of our heritage.

When Illinois first attained Statehood back in 1818, it was a sparsely settled territory of a few thousand persons, consisting of a scattering of small but vigorous communities. Life, then, was simple and legislative needs were basic and comparatively few.

Today, our State has grown into a great and powerful Commonwealth and its administrative and legislative power is radiated from the Capitol here to more than 9,000,000 Illinoisans.

This booklet sketches a part of that glorious past, outlining the growth and movement of the Seat of Government of Illinois from the first small rented red brick Statehouse in Kaskaskia, in 1818 to the resplendent \$4,500,000 State Capitol here in Springfield.

It is my wish that this booklet will prove helpful and interesting not only to Capitol visitors but to students and historians as well.

Charles S. Carpenter

Secretary of State

Illinois State Capitols

BY CHARLES F. CARPENTIER

Secretary of State

MANY YEARS AGO, in 1703, a group of Jesuits from the Illinois Indian Mission in Des Peres (present St. Louis) settled near the juncture of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers in what later was to be known as Randolph County.

This little settlement was named Kaskaskia by its founding fathers and on December 3, 1818, when Illinois was admitted to the Federal Union, it became the commonwealth's first Capital. Since that historic day, Illinois has had three Capital cities (Kaskaskia, Vandalia and Springfield) and six Capitol buildings.

For more than a century, before becoming Illinois' fount of government, Kaskaskia played an important role in Illinois history. Kaskaskia was the scene of one of George Rogers Clark's early triumphs when he and a little army of Virginians captured it from the British in 1778. In 1809, when Illinois Territory was created by an act of Congress, Kaskaskia was chosen as the territorial capital and it was the center of population when Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for statehood for his adopted territory on January 16, 1818. The Congressional Enabling Act was passed and accepted by Illinois August 26, 1818 and on December 3, 1818 Illinois became the 21st State of the Union.



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was rented and served as a Capitol from 1818 until 1820.



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building there to be used as a State Capitol.

Illinois First Capitol was Rented

The first Capitol, or State House, was rented. It was two story brick building. The House of Representatives occupied the lower floor and on the floor above was the Senate Chambers. Meeting in this unimpressive setting, the first General Assembly composed of 13 Senators and 2 Representatives petitioned the Congress for a grant of land to serve as a new State Capital. The request was granted and a committee of five was named to choose the site. They decided upon "Reeves Bluff," later to be known as Vandalia, which was about 80 miles northeast on the Kaskaskia River from Kaskaskia.

Removal Caused by Speculators

The removal of the Capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia grew out of a mania for speculation on the part of some of the State's early citizens who thought that money could be made by starting a land boom in a new location.

The origin of the name "Vandalia" is not known. For many years credence was given to the story that some were managed to convince the founders that the spot had been inhabited by an extinct tribe of savages known as "Vandals." The most plausible suggested origin is that of Vandalia, Ohio. In 1775, forty-five years before the establishment of the new Illinois town, the Ohio Land Company's name had been changed to the Vandalia Land Company. From this sprang the name Vandalia, Ohio. Regardless of where the name originated the "city planners" proceeded to justify the story of vandalism by uprooting all the trees which might have shaded the public square and streets.

Kaskaskia Destroyed by River

After Vandalia became the Capital in 1820, Kaskaskia deteriorated, gradually disappearing under the waters of the Mississippi River which lapped its shores. In 1881, the river went on one of its many rampages, changed its course moving eastward and then southwest to find its old channel. When the turbulent water had subsided an island had been created and a considerable portion of the ancient capital city had been washed away. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of historic Kaskaskia slipped into the Mississippi.

On the remaining portion of the present island is a farming community of around 150 persons and the island still bears the name Kaskaskia, perhaps to perpetuate in memory the little Capital which lies beneath the muddy Mississippi.



The building above was the State's fifth Capitol. It is now the Sangamon County Court House. Certain alterations were made to the building, the most remarkable being that of raising the entire structure and building under it, what now is the ground floor of the Court House (below).



Original Capitol at Vandalia

A plain two story frame structure was erected in Vandalia. The lower floor was devoted to one room for the House of Representatives. A passage and stairway led to the second floor which consisted of two rooms, the larger for the Senate Chamber and the smaller for the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The State's Archives, consisting of a small wagonload, were removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia by Sidney Breese, then clerk to the Secretary of State who later became a Supreme Court Justice and U. S. Senator. Breese was paid \$25.00 for his labor.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first State-owned Capitol on December 4, 1820 and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next twenty years.

On December 9, 1823 fire destroyed this first State-owned Capitol. During the summer of 1824 a new building was constructed of brick at a cost of \$15,000. Soon thereafter agitation was started for the removal of the Capital to a site nearer the geographical center of the State. This sentiment caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 whereby the voters at the following general election could decide the location for a new Capital city.

The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the Capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

Residents of Vandalia were determined that they should retain the Capital so in the summer of 1836, without authorization, and while the legislature was recessed, they tore down the old Capitol. In its stead they erected a State



House costing \$16,000. This gesture, however, was in vain for with the return of the General Assembly Lincoln was successful in having Springfield named as Illinois' new Capital.

On February 25, 1837, the Assembly passed a bill providing that the Capital be moved from Vandalia to some place nearer the center of the State and three days later—February 28, 1837—Springfield was chosen as the new Capital City. Because of the Act of Assembly in 1820, Vandalia was to continue as the Capital until December 1, 1840, but on June 20, 1839, Governor Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed to Springfield by July 4, 1839. However, the State Government did not actually function in Springfield until December, 1839.

The Eleventh General Assembly returned the Vandalia Capitol to the county of Fayette and the city of Vandalia, and the old State House still stands, though now again is State property.

The cornerstone of the State's fifth Capitol was laid at Springfield on July 4, 1837. After many delays the building finally was completed in 1853 at a total cost of \$260,000, double its original estimate.

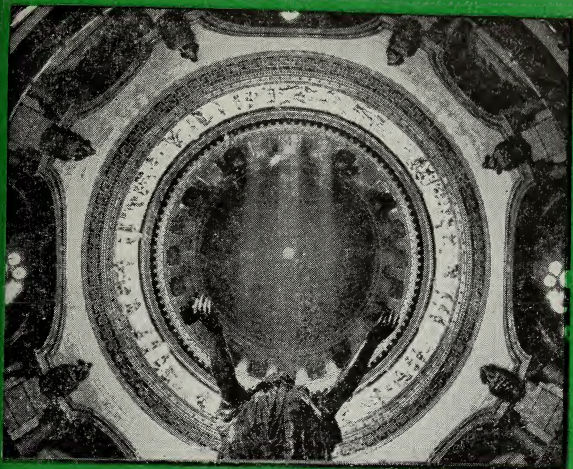
The building occupied the center of the square nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865, before burial at Oak Ridge.

Present State House Planned in 1867

Illinois continued to prosper and gain in population and soon it was apparent that a much larger Capitol would be needed. The enabling act was passed by the 25th General Assembly on February 24, 1867. This was the fifth of the buildings owned by the State and the one in use today.



Frieze in Capitol Dome.

The old Capitol at Springfield was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000. The deed was executed October 23, 1869, nearly seven years before the present Capitol was used. Certain alterations were made to this old building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the massive two-story structure high off the ground and while suspended, the present ground floor of the Sangamon County Court House was built.

Ground was broken for the present Capitol, March 11, 1868. Formal laying of the cornerstone took place October 5th of the same year. Still unfinished, the building was first occupied in 1876. Twenty-one years after the Legislature first authorized its construction, the building finally was completed. Originally construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000, but before completion expenditures amounted to more than \$4,500,000.

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin Cross. The circular foundation, $92\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, upon which the vast dome rests, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the grade line, set on solid rock. It is inter-

esting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet, and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows through the night as a guidance for pilots. In 1949 the beacon was equipped with an electronic "eye" which turns the light on when visibility reaches a certain low—day or night. It used to operate on a clock device which turned the lights on in the evening and off in the morning, making no provision for foggy or overcast days.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

OFFICES OF the present State Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. This figure was in the Illinois building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the north corridor are the offices of the State Treasurer, Banking Department of the State Auditor, Public Assistance office of the State Auditor, and the central offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Secretary of State's office of Supplies, the Securities and Shipping Divisions. Industrial Planning Commission is also located in this wing.

In the west corridor is located the new Personnel Department and a branch of the Treasurer's Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. The Governor's new reception room is located at the end of the east corridor.

A portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death August 19, 1934, hangs on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts has been hung in the East wing of the second floor of the Capitol.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor, the Banking Division of the Treasurer and the central office of the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Corporation Department. In the west wing are located offices of the three general supervisors of the Secretary of State's office; the Secretary's Personnel, Index, Disbursement, Property Control and Purchasing Divisions along with the Superintendent of Buildings are in this corridor. Also in this wing are the Governor's Administrative Assistants.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau.

On the mezzanine are additional committee rooms and the Legislative Council.

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and at the base of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the third story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed

and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles, liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any well known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

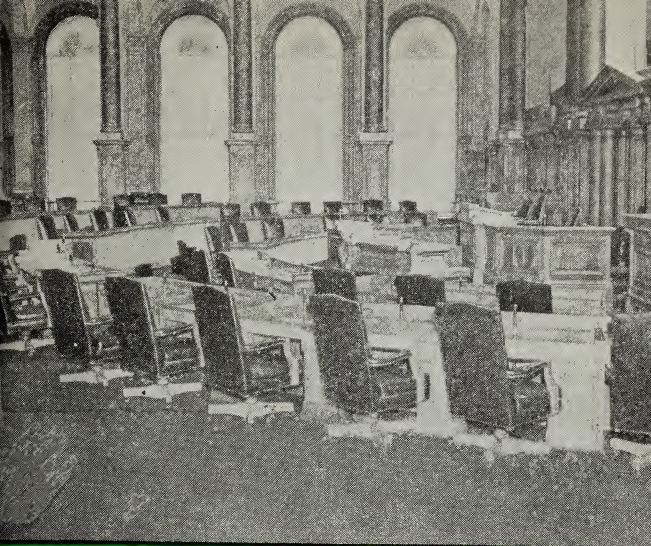
On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In the niches about the second floor rotunda are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Wood (1860-61), David E. Shanahan and Richard J. Barr.

Mr. Shanahan served 42 years in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House five times. Mr. Barr served 48 consecutive years in the State Senate.

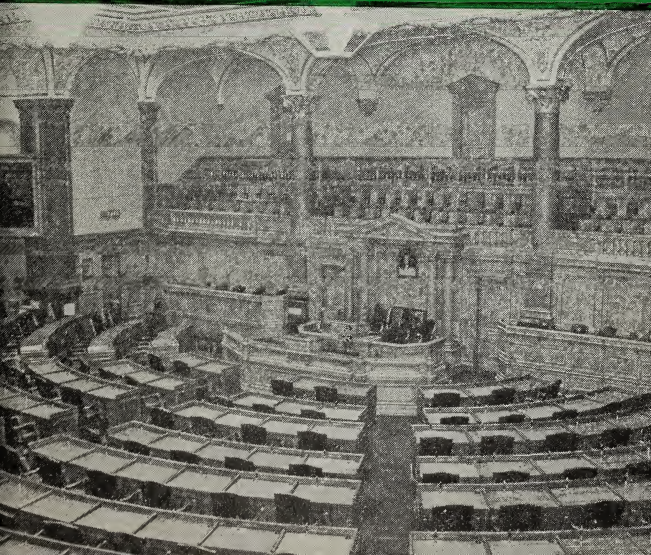
High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, Commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U.S. senator; and William Ralls Morrison (1825-1909), congressman and soldier.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a series of allegorical and historical plaster



Senate Chambers.

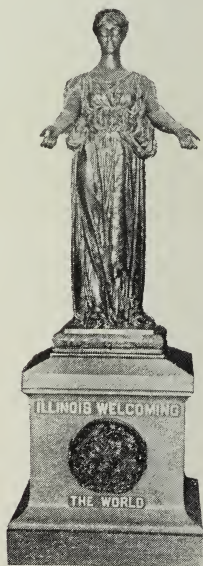
House of Representatives.



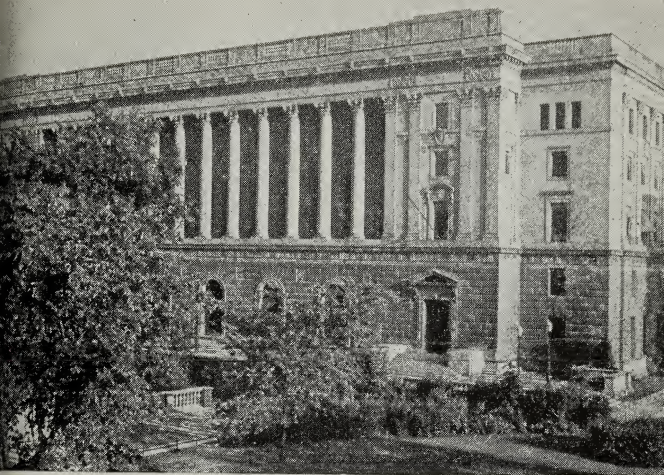
casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves, respectively, can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.



Symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world, the above figure stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. The statue commemorates the work of Illinois women at the Columbian Exposition.



The Centennial Building

The Centennial Building commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union. The cornerstone was laid October 5, 1918, and the building completed in July 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The northwest corner of the land on which the building stands is the former site of the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married in his home and Mrs. Lincoln died there in 1882, seventeen years after the President's assassination.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone. Names of prominent Illinoisans are inscribed in a frieze near the top of the structure on all four sides.

Just inside the two main entrances is Memorial Hall in which the flags of Illinois regiments are on display. The hall is 154 feet long and 41 feet wide. The interior walls are of Mankato stone while the ceiling is decorated in gold leaf. Missouri marble and Mankato stone are used in the floor pattern. In the first floor annex are various offices of the Secretary of State's vast Automobile Department.

On the second are the administrative offices of the Illinois State Library and branches of the Automobile Department.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the public service departments of the State Library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. The Illinois State Library at the west end serves state officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries. It houses almost 1,000,000 items, including books and bound periodicals, documents and pamphlets, pictures, recordings and current periodicals.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the State Historian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountainhead of information for research students in every phase of State history.

State Museum

The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. In their natural habitat are shown the large animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the state as well as many foreign specimens, mineral, fossil, and archæological collections, also ethnological exhibits of Indian, Philippine, and African material.

In the art gallery are permanent and circulating exhibits by contemporary artists and craftsmen and a fine collection of Oriental Art. Also on this floor is located the Public Safety's Division of Criminal Identification. On the sixth floor is the Secretary of State's Title Division.

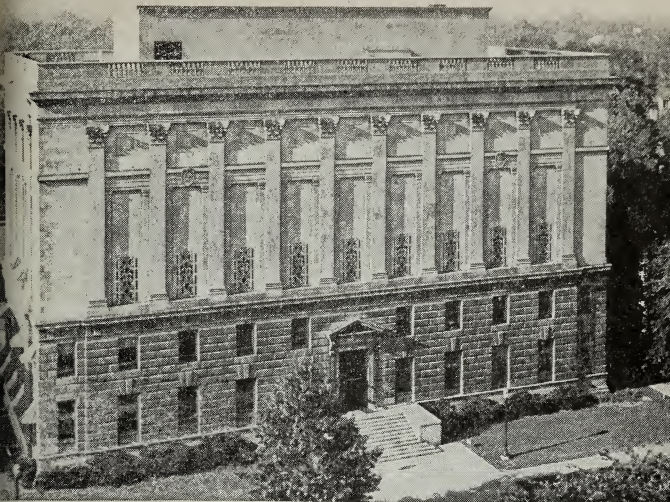
Centennial Auditorium

In the annex of the main building is an auditorium which seats about 614 people. In the basement are various offices, including the Collections Unit of the State Library which handles loans annually of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Building

WEST OF the Centennial Building is the Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000. Designed by the State Architect, the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United



State Archives Building.

States, the two others being at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet high it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity. It is the first unit of the Illinois State Library building.

Provides Unusual Protection

The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grilles, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the façade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial Building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the public Catalog Room on the first floor; and another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a sculptured stone triple panel brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum," "Charity," "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built-in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking

rooms. The building also houses a portion of the Department of Public Health, State Auditor's Offices, and part of the State's new Record Commission.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but to further guard against fire, a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.



Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriation for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and

conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

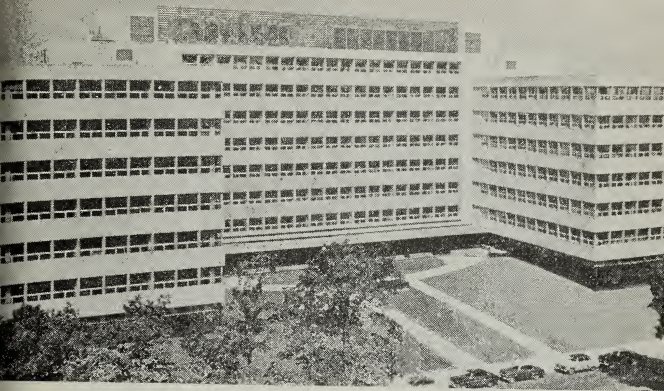
In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeal either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.

Illinois State Office Building

To alleviate crowded working conditions and centralize state offices, the 68th General Assembly, upon recommendation of Governor William G. Stratton, appropriated a total of \$12,500,000 or so much thereof as may be needed, for construction and equipping of an office building for state purposes.

Ground was broken for the new State Office Building by Governor Stratton on February 15, 1954 and twenty months later the new ultra-modern H-shaped building was completed and occupancy began. Due to the time element, method of open competitive bidding and economies in construction costs, without deviating from original designs, the over-all cost of the building was only \$11,500,000, a figure \$1,000,000 below the original appropriation. This amount has been turned back to the General Revenue fund. Preliminary research work and architectural planning for the huge structure involved a monumental task. Before finally settling upon a basic design, the associate architects studied twelve different types of construction and visited the sites of state office buildings in other states in search of ideas for an improved design. The results of this careful research are apparent throughout the new structure. The present "H" type design finally was adopted and the building was erected on a site just west of the Capitol.

The building as completed is a well-balanced combination of efficient functional design, pleasing and dignified architectural lines, together with strictly modern fireproof material incorporated throughout the structure. The com-

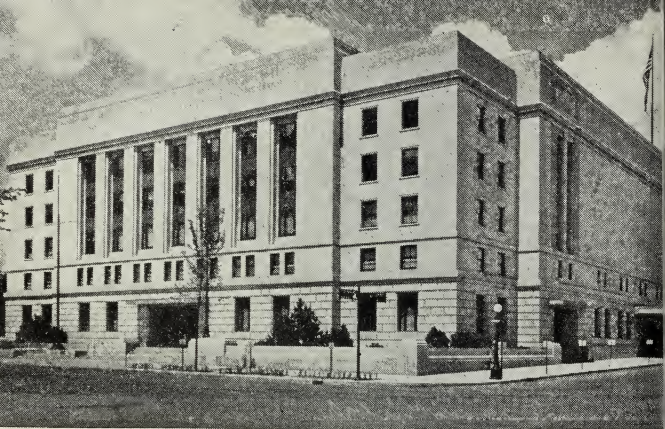


New State Office Building.

bined areas of all floor space (445,020 square feet) are the equivalent to slightly more than ten acres. An outstanding feature of the building is its 82 percent efficiency ratio, this means that 82 percent of the floor area is actual usable space with only 18 percent taken up by elevators, storage, corridors, etc. Wings of the new office buildings are seven stories high, the center is eight stories. The maximum exterior dimensions are 381 by 252 feet.

Like other buildings in the Capitol group, a tunnel connects the building with the Capitol. Charles F. Carpenter as Secretary of State is Chief Custodian.

A cafeteria accommodating more than 400 persons and a postal sub-station are located in the edifice. The following departments and agencies are now located in the State Office Building: Department of Conservation, Department of Labor, Department of Mines and Minerals, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Welfare, Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways, Department of Revenue, Illinois Commerce Commission, Toll Highway Commission, State Employees Retirement System, Board of Vocational Rehabilitation, Illinois Veterans Commission, Illinois Public Aid Commission, Illinois Youth Commission, Teachers Certification Board, First Aid Station, Three offices of Division of Departmental Reports, Teachers College Board, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Teachers Retirement System, and Secretary of State Custodian's office.



Armory and Office Building

NORTH OF the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the old Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the State Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium (seating capacity approximately 6,000), and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices of the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Fire Inspection, under the Governor, and branch offices of the State Auditor's Office.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory are housed the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Central Accounting, Purchase and Supplies, all of which are under the Department of Finance. Division of Printing, Architecture and Engineering, are also housed on the East Adams Street side. The Armory Custodian's Office is located on the first floor.

In the basement is the Division of Multigraphing, a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.



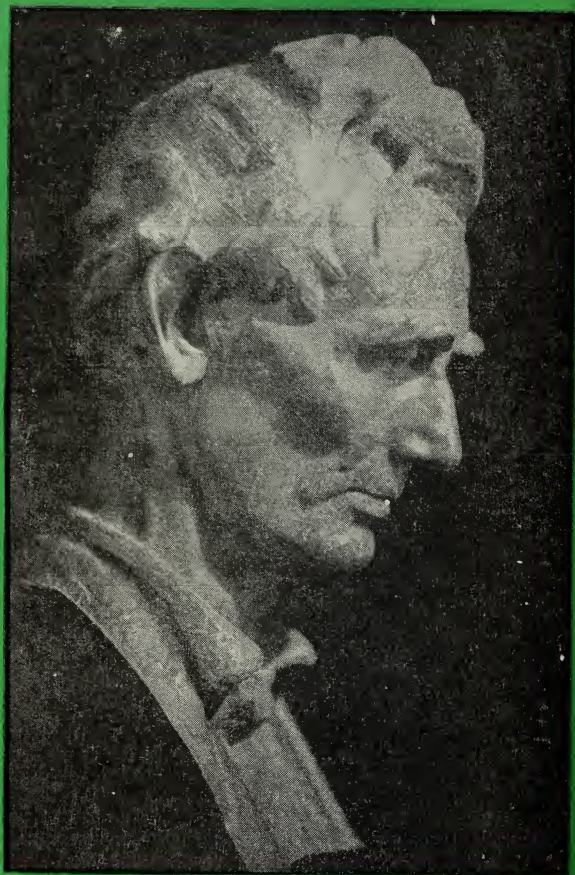
The Governor's Mansion

SITUATED ON A beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth Streets is an imposing brick structure—The Executive Mansion, official home of Illinois Governors since 1855.

From the time the Capital was moved to Springfield in 1839, until the present Mansion was completed in 1856, the Governors lived in a house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Capitol Avenue (then Market Street).

The first official act of the General Assembly looking towards the erection of the present Governor's Mansion was approved in 1853.

In November, 1855, Governor Joel A. Matteson and his family moved into the newly completed structure, thus becoming the first Governor to occupy the Mansion, which since then has been the home of Illinois Governors.



O'Connor Statue of Abraham Lincoln on Capitol Grounds.

Statues on Capitol Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator was dedicated October 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. On the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President. (See opposite page.)

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Ris-



Stephen A. Douglas

statue in State House grounds.

wold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments. The bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Elected

state's attorney in 1835 he resigned to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this

post in turn to enter Congress in 1843. He served two terms in the House and was thrice U.S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue



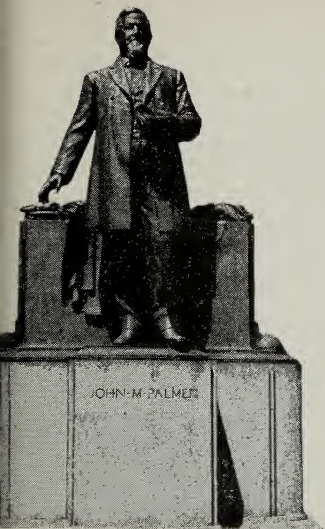
Pierre Menard statue in the State House Grounds.

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our first Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates. John H. Mahoney, Indianapolis, was the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian W. Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue, dedicated on June 10, 1888, was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine, and is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in the early 1700's. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished career as a



John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on October 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.

soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of Major General. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.



Lincoln's Home in Springfield.

Lincoln's Home and Tomb

No visit to Springfield is complete without viewing Abraham Lincoln's Home and Tomb. The Tomb is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol. (See Map on page 32.)

The only home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State Division of Parks and Memorials and is open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets.

The tomb was dedicated on October 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "belongs to the ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN TOMB
IN OAK RIDGE CEMETERY



NEW SALEM

LINCOLN'S TOMB



1st ST.

JEFFERSON ST.

N. GRAND

CAPITOL



CAPITOL AVE.

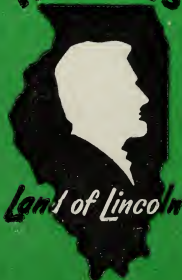
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CAPITOL

GUIDE

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CHARLES F. CARPENTIER

Secretary of State

Preface . . .

THIS BOOKLET, "Capitol Guide," serves a two-fold purpose.

As the title implies, it is primarily a guide to the many centers of interest in our magnificent capitol group of buildings. Of greater importance, however, it endeavors to provide a brief historical background for the thousands of Capitol visitors, in the belief that a deeper appreciation and sentiment is attached when these splendid buildings, monuments and portraits are viewed with a historical understanding of how they became a part of our heritage.

When Illinois first attained Statehood back in 1818, it was a sparsely settled territory of a few thousand persons, consisting of a scattering of small but vigorous communities. Life, then, was simple and legislative needs were basic and comparatively few.

Today, our State has grown into a great and powerful Commonwealth and its administrative and legislative power is radiated from the Capitol here to more than 10,000,000 Illinoisans.

This booklet sketches a part of that glorious past, outlining the growth and movement of the Seat of Government of Illinois from the first small rented Statehouse in Kaskaskia, in 1818 to the present resplendent State Capitol here in Springfield.

It is my wish that this booklet will prove helpful and interesting not only to Capitol visitors but to students and historians as well.

Charles S. Carpenter

Secretary of State

Illinois State Capitols

BY CHARLES F. CARPENTIER

Secretary of State

MANY YEARS AGO, in 1703, a group of Jesuits from the Illinois Indian Mission on Des Peres (present St. Louis) settled near the juncture of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers in what later was to be known as Randolph County.

This little settlement was named Kaskaskia by its founding fathers and on December 3, 1818, when Illinois was admitted to the Federal Union, it became the commonwealth's first Capital. Since that historic day, Illinois has had three Capital cities (Kaskaskia, Vandalia and Springfield) and six Capitol buildings.

For more than a century, before becoming Illinois' fount of government, Kaskaskia played an important role in Illinois history. Kaskaskia was the scene of one of George Rogers Clark's early triumphs when he and a little army of Virginians captured it from the British in 1778. In 1809, when Illinois Territory was created by an act of Congress, Kaskaskia was chosen as the territorial capital and it was the center of population when Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for statehood for his adopted territory on January 16, 1818. The Congressional Enabling Act was passed and accepted by Illinois August 26, 1818 and on December 3, 1818 Illinois became the 21st State of the Union.



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was rented and served as a Capitol from 1818 until 1820.



Illinois' third capitol at Vandalia. The first burned and the second was razed.

Illinois First Capitol was Rented

The first Capitol, or State House, was rented. It was a two story brick building. The House of Representatives occupied the lower floor and on the floor above was the Senate Chambers. Meeting in this unimpressive setting, the first General Assembly composed of 13 Senators and 27 Representatives petitioned the Congress for a grant of land to serve as a new State Capital. The request was granted and a committee of five was named to choose the site. They decided upon "Reeves Bluff," later to be known as Vandalia, which was about 80 miles northeast on the Kaskaskia River from Kaskaskia.

Removal Caused by Speculators

The removal of the Capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia grew out of a mania for speculation on the part of some of the State's early citizens who thought that money could be made by starting a land boom in a new location.

The origin of the name "Vandalia" is not known. For many years credence was given to the story that some wag managed to convince the founders that the spot had been inhabited by an extinct tribe of savages known as "Vandals." The most plausible suggested origin is that of Vandalia, Ohio. In 1775, forty-five years before the establishment of the new Illinois town, the Ohio Land Company's name had been changed to the Vandalia Land Company. From this sprang the name Vandalia, Ohio. Regardless of where the name originated the "city planners" proceeded to justify the story of vandalism by uprooting all the trees which might have shaded the public square and streets.

Kaskaskia Destroyed by River

After Vandalia became the Capital in 1820, Kaskaskia deteriorated, gradually disappearing under the waters of the Mississippi River which lapped its shores. In 1881, the river went on one of its many rampages, changed its course, moving eastward and then southwest to find its old channel. When the turbulent water had subsided an island had been created and a considerable portion of the ancient capital city had been washed away. Each recurring spring flood encroached further upon the site until the last vestige of historic Kaskaskia slipped into the Mississippi.

On the remaining portion of the present island is a farming community of around 150 persons and the island still bears the name Kaskaskia, perhaps to perpetuate in memory the little Capital which lies beneath the muddy Mississippi.



The building above was the State's fifth Capitol. It is now the Sangamon County Court House. Recently it was purchased by the State and is to become a Lincoln Shrine. Certain alterations were made to the building, the most remarkable being that of raising the entire structure and building under it, what now is the ground floor of the Court House (below).



Original Capitol at Vandalia

A plain two story frame structure was erected in Vandalia: The lower floor was devoted to one room for the House of Representatives. A passage and stairway led to the second floor which consisted of two rooms, the larger for the Senate Chamber and the smaller for the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The State's Archives, consisting of a small wagonload, were removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia by Sidney Breese, then clerk to the Secretary of State who later became a Supreme Court Justice and U. S. Senator. Breese was paid \$25.00 for his labor.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first State-owned Capitol on December 4, 1820 and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next twenty years.

On December 9, 1823 fire destroyed this first State-owned Capitol. During the summer of 1824 a new building was constructed of brick at a cost of \$15,000. Soon thereafter agitation was started for the removal of the Capital to a site nearer the geographical center of the State. This sentiment caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 whereby the voters at the following general election could decide the location for a new Capital city.

The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln was the leader for removal of the Capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

Residents of Vandalia were determined that they should retain the Capital so in the summer of 1836, without authorization, and while the legislature was recessed, they tore down the old Capitol. In its stead they erected a State



House costing \$16,000. This gesture, however, was in vain for with the return of the General Assembly Lincoln was successful in having Springfield named as Illinois' new Capital.

On February 25, 1837, the Assembly passed a bill providing that the Capital be moved from Vandalia to some place nearer the center of the State and three days later—February 28, 1837—Springfield was chosen as the new Capital City. Because of the Act of Assembly in 1820, Vandalia was to continue as the Capital until December 1, 1840, but on June 20, 1839, Governor Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed to Springfield by July 4, 1839. However, the State Government did not actually function in Springfield until December, 1839.

The Eleventh General Assembly returned the Vandalia Capitol to the county of Fayette and the city of Vandalia, and the old State House still stands, though now again is State property.

The cornerstone of the State's fifth Capitol was laid at Springfield on July 4, 1837. After many delays the building finally was completed in 1853 at a total cost of \$260,000, double its original estimate.

The building occupied the center of the square nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865, before burial at Oak Ridge.

Present State House Planned in 1867

Illinois continued to prosper and gain in population and soon it was apparent that a much larger Capitol would be needed. The enabling act was passed by the 25th General Assembly on February 24, 1867. This was the fifth of the buildings owned by the State and the one in use today.

The old Capitol at Springfield was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000. The deed was executed October 23, 1869, nearly seven years before the present Capitol was used. Certain alterations were made to this old building, the most remarkable one being that of raising the massive two-story structure high off the ground and while suspended, the present ground floor of the Sangamon County Court House was built.

Ground was broken for the present Capitol, March 11, 1868. Formal laying of the cornerstone took place October 5th of the same year. Still unfinished, the building was first occupied in 1876. Twenty-one years after the Legislature first authorized its construction, the building finally was completed. Originally construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000, but before completion expenditures amounted to more than \$4,500,000.

Capitol on Nine Acre Plot

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin Cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter, upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, set on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet, and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows through the night as a guidance for pilots. In 1949 the beacon was equipped with an electronic "eye" which turns the light on when visibility reaches a certain low—day or night. It used to operate on a clock device which turned the lights on in the evening and off in the morning, making no provision for foggy or overcast days.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

OFFICES OF the present State Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. This figure was in the Illinois building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the north corridor are the offices of the State Treasurer, Department of Financial Institutions and the central offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Secretary of State's office of Supplies, the Securities and Shipping Divisions. The Board of Economic Development is also located in this wing.

In the west corridor is located the new Personnel Department and a branch of the Treasurer's Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. The Governor's new reception room is located at the end of the east corridor.

A portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death August 19, 1934, hangs on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. A painting of the late United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis by the eminent artist Louis Betts has been hung in the East wing of the second floor of the Capitol.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor, the Banking Division of the Treasurer and the central office of the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Corporation Department. In the west wing are located offices of the three general supervisors of the Secretary of State's office; the Secretary's Personnel, Index, Disbursement, Property Control and Purchasing Divisions along with the Superintendent of Buildings are in this corridor. Also in this wing are the Governor's Administrative Assistants.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding officers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau.

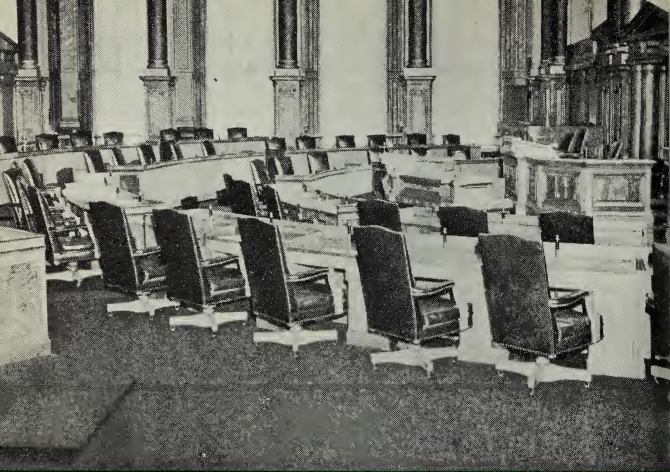
On the mezzanine are additional committee rooms and the Legislative Council.

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and at the base of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns pilasters, arches rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the third story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles, liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any well known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.



Senate Chambers

House of Representatives



On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature. In the South Wing is the Hall of Governors.

In the niches about the second floor rotunda are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor John Wood (1860-61), David E. Shanahan and Richard J. Barr.

Mr. Shanahan served 42 years in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House five times. Mr. Barr served 48 consecutive years in the State Senate.

High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, Commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the



Symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world, the above figure stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. The statue commemorates the work of Illinois women at the Columbian Exposition.

United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U.S. senator; and William Ralls Morrison (1825-1909), congressman and soldier.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves, respectively, can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

The Centennial Building

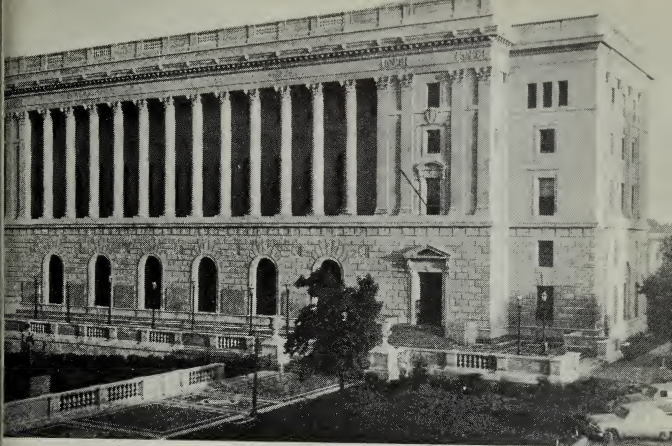
THE Centennial Building commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union. The cornerstone was laid October 5, 1918, and the building completed in July 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The northwest corner of the land on which the building stands is the former site of the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married in his home and Mrs. Lincoln died there in 1882, seventeen years after the President's assassination.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone. Names of prominent Illinoisans are inscribed in a frieze near the top of the structure on all four sides.

Just inside the two main entrances is Memorial Hall in which the flags of Illinois regiments are on display. The hall is 154 feet long and 41 feet wide. The interior walls are of Mankato stone while the ceiling is decorated in gold leaf. Missouri marble and Mankato stone are used in the floor pattern. In the first floor annex are various offices of the Secretary of State's vast Automobile Division.

On the second are the administrative offices of the Illinois State Library and branches of the Automobile Division.

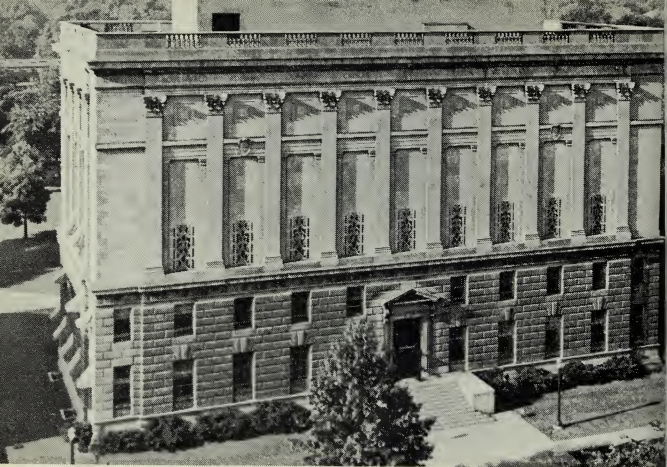


The Centennial Building.

On the third floor are the public service departments of the State Library and the State Historical Library. Nearly 1,000,000 items, including books and bound periodicals, documents and pamphlets, pictures, recordings and current periodicals are housed in the libraries.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our state together with valuable relics of the martyred President. The Stern Civil War collection is now located in the foyer. Through the efforts of the State Historian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountainhead of information for research students in every phase of State history.

In the annex of the main building is an auditorium which seats about 600 people. In the basement are various offices including the childrens' section and the Collections Unit of the State Library which handles loans of books to schools and library units throughout the State. A section of the Automobile Division also is in the basement.



Archives Building

WEST OF the Centennial Building is the Archives Building housing the Archives-Records Management Division of the Secretary of State's office, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000. Designed by the State Architect, the building matches the Centennial Building architecturally, except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building was the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State in January, 1938. The structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet high.

Provides Unusual Protection

The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grilles, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial Building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the public Catalog Room on the first floor; and another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a sculptured stone triple panel brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum," "Charity," "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and Williamsburg blue upper wall, with gold and blue accents.

Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of ivory color trimmed with gold and red, and ivory walls. Built-in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms. The building also houses a portion of the Department of Public Health and State auditors office.



Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriation for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and

finished in dark mahogany. At its end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south sides is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

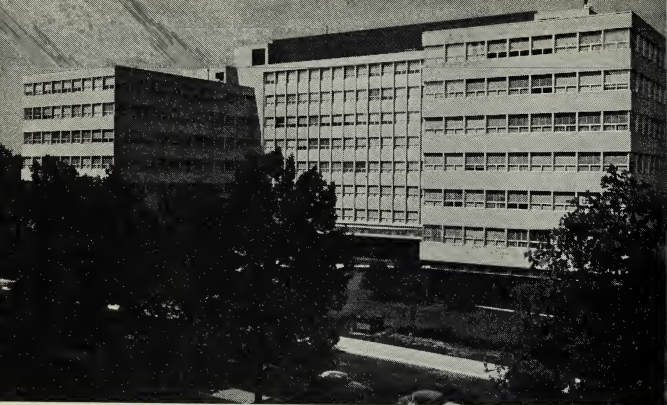
The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeal either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.

Illinois State Office Building

GROUND WAS BROKEN for the new State Office Building on February 15, 1954 and twenty months later the new ultra-modern H-shaped building was completed and occupancy began. Due to the time element, method of open competitive bidding and economies in construction costs, without deviating from original designs, the over-all cost of the building was only \$11,500,000, a figure \$1,000,000 below the original appropriation which was turned back to the General Revenue fund. Preliminary research work and architectural planning for the huge structure involved a monumental task. Before finally settling upon a basic design, the associate architects studied twelve different types of construction and visited the sites of state office buildings in other states in search of ideas for an improved design. The results of this careful research are apparent throughout the new structure. The present "H" type design finally was adopted and the building was erected on a site just west of the Capitol.

The building as completed is a well-balanced combination of efficient functional design, pleasing and dignified architectural lines, together with strictly modern fireproof material incorporated throughout the structure. The com-



State Office Building.

bined areas of all floor space (445,020 square feet) are the equivalent to slightly more than ten acres. An outstanding feature of the building is its 82 percent efficiency ratio, this means that 82 percent of the floor area is actual usable space with only 18 per cent taken up by elevators, storage, corridors, etc. Wings of the new office buildings are seven stories high, the center is eight stories. The maximum exterior dimensions are 381 by 252 feet.

Like other buildings in the Capitol group, a tunnel connects the building with the Capitol. Charles F. Capentier as Secretary of State is Chief Custodian.

A cafeteria accommodating more than 400 persons and a postal sub-station are located in the edifice. The following departments and agencies are now located in the State Office Building: Department of Conservation, Department of Labor, Department of Mines and Minerals, Department of Public Health, Department of Mental Health, Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways, Department of Revenue, Illinois Commerce Commission, Toll Highway Commission, State Employees Retirement System, Board of Vocational Rehabilitation, Illinois Veterans Commission, Illinois Public Aid Commission, Illinois Youth Commission, Teachers Certification Board, First Aid Station, Three offices of the Division of Departmental Reports, Teachers College Board, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Teachers Retirement System, and Secretary of State Custodian's office.



Illinois State Museum Building

WITH THE COMPLETION of the new Illinois State Museum Building, Illinois now has an official "show room" in which to present its art treasures, the story of its natural history, resources, and the intriguing history of prehistoric man. Ground was broken for the building January 6, 1960. Visitors to the new building on the ground floor enter a convenient service lobby where a check room, rest rooms, elevators, escalators, public telephones and information desk and a receptionist are readily available. The lobby affords direct access to both first floor exhibit halls.

Two large public elevators and an escalator are designed to move large numbers of visitors between floors without congestion or delay. The museum displays are arranged to direct the visitor through the exhibits in an orderly manner, while permitting him a choice of display areas. Four large halls, two on the first floor and two on the second floor are dedicated to the exhibitions.

The building has, in addition to the more spacious exhibition areas equally important service areas behind the scenes. Curatorial offices and their related laboratories and shops are all located on the third floor as is a technical library for use of the staff. Offices are on the second floor along with the Art Gallery and the "Hall of Man." More than a million visitors are expected to visit the museum each year.



Armory and Office Building

NORTH OF the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the old Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the State Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium (seating capacity approximately 6,000), and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices of the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Fire Inspection, under the Governor, and branch offices of the State Auditor's Office.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory are housed the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Central Accounting, Purchase and Supplies, all of which are under the Department of Finance. Division of Printing, Architecture and Engineering, are also housed on the East Adams Street side. The Armory Custodian's Office is located on the first floor.

In the basement is the Division of Multigraphing, a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices. West of the Armory in the old "Power House" is the Secretary of State's Records Center.



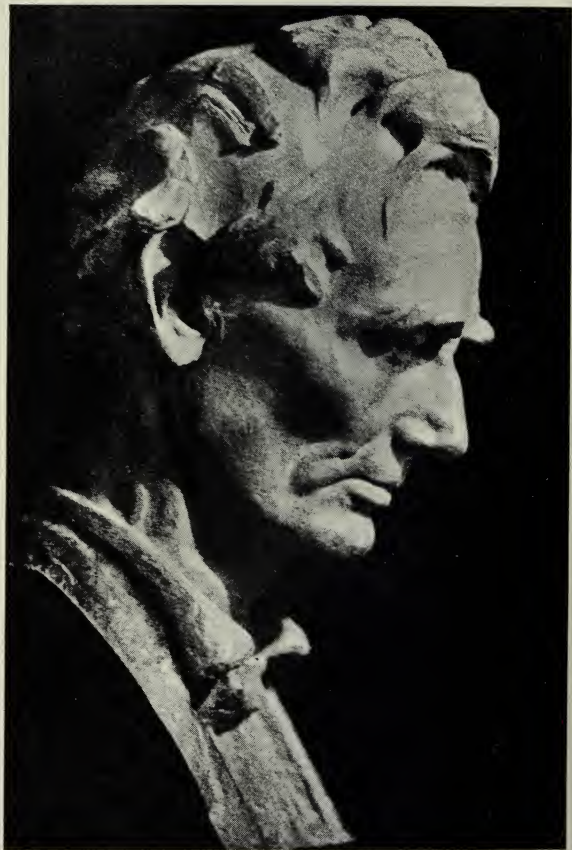
The Governor's Mansion

SITUATED on a beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth Streets is an imposing brick structure—The Executive Mansion, official home of Illinois Governors since 1855.

From the time the Capital was moved to Springfield in 1839, until the present Mansion was completed in 1855, the Governors lived in a house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Capitol Avenue (then Market Street).

The first official act of the General Assembly looking towards the erection of the present Governor's Mansion was approved in 1853.

In November, 1855, Governor Joel A. Matteson and his family moved into the newly completed structure, thus becoming the first Governor to occupy the Mansion, which since then has been the home of Illinois Governors.



O'Connor Statue of Abraham Lincoln on Capitol Grounds.

Statues on Capitol Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator was dedicated October 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. On the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President. (See opposite page.)

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments. The bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.



Stephen A. Douglas statue in State House grounds.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Elected

state's attorney in 1835 he resigned to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this

post in turn to enter Congress in 1843. He served two terms in the House and was thrice U.S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.

Pierre Menard Statue



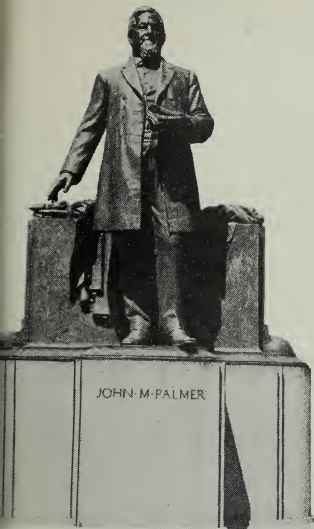
Pierre Menard statue in the State House Grounds.

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our first Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates. John H. Mahoney, Indianapolis, was the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian W. Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue, dedicated on June 10, 1888, was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine, and is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in the early 1700's. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished career as a



John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of Major General. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on October 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was instrumental in winning Illinois' support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.



Lincoln's Home in Springfield

Lincoln's Home and Tomb

No visit to Springfield is complete without viewing Abraham Lincoln's Home and Tomb. The Tomb is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery about two miles north of the Capitol. (See Map on page 32.)

The only home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained by the State Division of Parks and Memorials and is open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets.

The tomb was dedicated on October 15, 1874 and the original design was by Larkin G. Mead, Jr. but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "belongs to the ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior was extensively remodeled.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN TOMB
IN OAK RIDGE CEMETERY



NEW SALEM



LINCOLN'S TOMB



1st ST.

JEFFERSON ST.

N. GRAND

CAPITOL



CAPITOL AVE.

JACKSON ST.



8th ST.

LINCOLN'S HO

ILLINOIS



Land of Lincoln





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